FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently assuming all his duties and security prevails in all parts of the PDRY, Health Minister 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr maintained in a statement reported by Sanaa radio after arriving in the YAR 16 January. He claimed that the coup attempt ended in "fiasco" as a result of the "broad cohesion" among the people, the YSP, and security organs. Bukayr subsequently delivered a message from the PDRY leader to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the radio noted. The health minister also told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity and that the authorities are mopping up "small pockets" of resistance, according to Abu Dhabi radio.

Despite the PDRY minister's statements, Riyadh radio cited reports that the fighting escalated 16 January, expanding beyond Aden into all six governorates. Paris radio reported the following day that the USSR has decided to evacuate all Soviet nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation, though monitored Soviet media have not confirmed this. The 16 January meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Aden between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and senior coup leaders did not make much progress, according to KUNA's sources in Damascus, which added that the PDRY leader insisted on the coup leaders' departure from the country.

Meanwhile, Aden radio remained unheard throughout 16 January.

Palestinian Affairs

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* reports "The Fatah Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, in a statement released in Beirut, has denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January."

Israel

Israel and Spain established diplomatic relations 17 January, according to an official communique broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague 19 January, IDF radio reported, citing the Spanish foreign minister.

Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah arrived in Paris and subsequently left for Geneva following his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces executive committee, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Hubayqah said in a press statement cited by Beirut radio, however, that he expects to return to Lebanon in 2 weeks. As for the fighting between Christian and "nationalist" forces, Beirut radio said heavy shelling was continuing in the Upper Al-Matn and in the Al-Madfun River coastal area. National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un called on the Syrian Army to intervene and stop the attacks on Christian Areas, according to the Voice of Lebanon, while former President Camille Sham'un described the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus as "negative."

In the south, a roadside bomb wounded an IDF soldier in the Bint Jubayl area, IDF radio disclosed.

Libya

Resolutions by the Tarhunah Basic People's Congress, broadcast by Tripoli television, announced the establishment of "suicide squads" to combat the United States, adding that "registration" begins 17 January.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 16 January, according to military communiques and statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

Seventy-nine new members have been appointed to the Revolutionary Council, according to a BAKHTAR report cited by Kabul radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 012 *17 January 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PFLP-GC Official on 'Abu Nidal', Whereabouts *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
'Abu Nidal' Group Denies UAE Paper Interview *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 16 Jan]* ..... A 1
Morocco, UAE Seek UN Session on Al-Aqsa Events *[Rabat]* ..... A 1
PNC Speaker Calls for Measures To Protect Al-Aqsa *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 16 Jan]* ..... A 1
Paper Reports Background to ICO Statement *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 12 Jan]* ..... A 1
PLO's 'Arafat Offers To Help End PDRY Conflict *[QNA]* ..... A 2
PLO Chairman Meets Palestinian Cadres in Iraq *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
PLO Leader To Tour African Countries 20 Jan *[QNA]* ..... A 2
Khalaf Urges Eastern Front Against Israel *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
Qaddumi on Relations With USSR, Syria, Libya *[London AL-MAJALLAH 15-21 Jan]* ..... A 3
PLO Official on Spain's Relations With Israel *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations Near Haifa *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Indian External Affairs Minister Continues Visit ..... C 1
Departs Manama ..... C 1
British Military Delegation Arrives in Manama ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Chief of Staff Denies Arms Deal With USSR ..... C 1
Airline Chairman Denies Israeli Airspace Violation ..... C 2

PDRY

Prime Minister May Delay Return From Moscow Talks *[KUNA]* ..... C 2
Moscow Decides To Evacuate Nationals From Aden *[Paris]* ..... C 2
Soviet Evacuation Ship Arrives *[Salalah]* ..... C 2
Talks With Rebels Achieve Little Progress *[KUNA]* ..... C 2
Sanaa Source Reports Fighting Throughout Country *[Riyadh]* ..... C 3
Heavy Tanks Involved in Aden Fighting *[Riyadh]* ..... C 3
Government, Opposition Set Up Local Radios *[QNA]* ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

'Arafat, Iraqi Minister Call Crown Prince ..... C 3

UAE

Libyan Banker: U.S. Freeze on Assets 'Illegal' *[KUNA]* ..... C 3

YAR

USSR Warns Country Not To Interfere in PDRY *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... C 4
President Receives PDRY Minister, Message ..... C 4
Execution of Coup Leaders Confirmed *[Abu Dhabi]* ..... C 4
Aden Radio To Resume Transmission *[QNA]* ..... C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Meets U.S. Congressman, Japanese Delegation ..... D 1
Kuwaiti Paper on Expected Cabinet Changes *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 15 Jan]* ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid To Deliver Mubarak Message to Peres ..... D 1
Foreign Minister on Resolution 242, Other Issues *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 11 Jan]* ..... D 1
Defense Minister Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH *[London AL-MAJALLAH 15-21 Jan]* ..... D 3
AKHBAR AL-YAWM on Terror, Peace With Israel ..... D 4
Combatting Terror *[11 Jan]* ..... D 4
Peace With Israel *[11 Jan]* ..... D 4
Commentary Criticizes Syria, Libya, South Yemen ..... D 5

IRAQ

Communique Issue on Khark Island, Other Attacks ..... E 1
Spokesman Announces Attack on Large Maritime Target ..... E 1
Ramadan Receives Sudanese Information Minister ..... E 1

JORDAN

King Husayn Meets Thatcher in London 16 Jan ..... F 1
Admiral Crowe, Delegation Depart Amman ..... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Israeli Conditions on Tabah *[16 Jan]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

Sham'un Says Al-Jumayyil Talks in Syria 'Negative' ..... G 1
Dany Sham'un Urges Syrian Army To Stop Attacks ..... G 1
Shi'ite Leader Claims U.S.-Israeli 'Sabotage' Plot ..... G 1
Phalangist Party Reaffirms Stand To End War ..... G 1
SSNP Official Admits 'Failure' of Offensive ..... G 2
Chamber of Deputies Speaker Postpones Session ..... G 2
Further on Hubayqah 'Exile'; Fighting Updated ..... G 2
Hubayqah Arrives in Paris ..... G 2
Return to Beirut Planned ..... G 2
Leaves Paris for Geneva ..... G 2
Additional Nationalist Forces Victories Claimed ..... G 2
Shelling Reported in Mountain, Eastern Areas ..... G 3
Army Destroys 4 Vehicles, Kills 10 Attackers ..... G 3
Lebanese Forces Retake Sighar, Reinforce Presence ..... G 3
Intermittent Clashes, 'Acute Tension' in Bikfayya ..... G 3
Mobil Distribution Director Target of Explosion ..... G 3
Resistance Attacks Israeli-Lahd Convoy, Positions ..... G 3

SYRIA

Arab-African Conference Condemns U.S. Sanctions ..... H 1
Al-Turayki Meets Counterparts at Damascus Talks *[Tripoli]* ..... H 1
Relations With Jordan To Resume *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 17 Jan]* ..... H 1
Vice President Receives Saudi Foreign Minister ..... H 1
Minister Leaves Damascus ..... H 1
Khaddam Receives Klibi, Kuwaiti Minister ..... H 1
Birri Arrives in Damascus for Talks 16 Jan *[Beirut]* ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Diplomatic Ties Established With Spain ..... I 1
Peres Aide Announces Ties ..... I 1
Text of Communique on Ties ..... I 1
Shamir Announcement ..... I 1

Further Details ..... I 1
Peres on Ties With Spain, Other Topics ..... I 2
Shamir Comments on Relations With Spain, Egypt ..... I 4
IDF Publication Cites Libyan Support for Terrorism ..... I 4
Russians Operating Reconnaissance Planes Out of Libya ..... I 4
Katyushas Fired From Lebanon 16 Jan; No Damage ..... I 5
Kuwaiti Passenger Plane Escorted Out of Airspace ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CEEAC Heads of State To Meet in Yaounde 16 Jan *[Bangui]* ..... P 1
Djibouti's President Elected IGAAD Chairman *[PANA]* ..... P 1
AFP: Kibret Biography ..... P 1
OAU's Diouf, Djibouti's Gouled Address IGAAD Meeting *[PANA]* ..... P 1
ECOWAS Official on Organization's Problems *[Lagos]* ..... P 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Mauritanian President Arrives in Algiers 15 Jan ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on German TV ..... Q 1
Jallud Prepared 'To Die' for Al-Qadhdhafi's Ideas ..... Q 1
Reportage on Basic People's Congress Meetings ..... Q 1
Tarhuna Congress Urges Action ..... Q 1
Al-Wakhim on Suicide Squads ..... Q 2
PFLP Official Addresses Basic People's Congress ..... Q 2
Tripoli Urges Arab Boycott of U.S. Goods ..... Q 3
Oil Industry Group Discusses U.S. Measures ..... Q 3
Mediterranean Progressive Socialists Meeting Opens ..... Q 4
Jamahiriyah Receives Expressions of Support ..... Q 4
Soviet Muslims ..... Q 4
Iranian Ambassador ..... Q 5
PFLP's Habash ..... Q 5
Beninese President Cables Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 6
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Benin President ..... Q 6
Mauritanian President Winds Up Visit ..... Q 6
Cooperation Minutes Signed ..... Q 6
Departs Tripoli ..... Q 6
President Cables Thanks ..... Q 7
Anniversary Rally for Al-Nasir in Khartoum Held ..... Q 7

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Returns From Libya, Algeria, Niger Tour ..... Q 7

MOROCCO

Lamrani Presides Over Government Council Meeting ..... Q 8

SUDAN

Prime Minister Chairs 15 Jan Cabinet Session ..... Q 8
One Dead, Others Injured in Kurdufan Riots ..... Q 8
Defense Minister on Attacks by 'Outlaw Forces' ..... Q 9

TUNISIA

Turkish President Kenan Evren Arrives 16 Jan ..... Q 9

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Government Issues Statement on Situation in PDRY ..... R 1
Eritrean Front Reports 14 Jan Attack on Asmara Base ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Iranian President Arrives in Dar es Salaam ..... R 1
Mwinyi, Khamene'i Talks Begin ..... R 1

UGANDA

Okello Discusses Zaire Visit, National Situation *[Kinshasa]* ..... R 1
Military Wing Reportedly Placed on Alert *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 17 Jan]* ..... R 2
AFP Reports New Clashes Between Troops, Guerrillas ..... R 2
BBC Interviews NRA External Operations Chief ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Government Ratifies OAU Refugee Convention ..... S 1
Canadian Envoy Delivers Mulroney Message to Biya ..... S 1

CHAD

Detainees, Political Prisoners To Be Released 17 Jan ..... S 1
Habre Receives Message From Cameroonian President ..... S 1

RWANDA

Loan Agreement Signed With Saudi Arabia ..... S 1

ZAIRE

USSR Union Delegation Arrives for 2-Day Visit ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Ghana's Rawlings Visits, Addresses Press ..... T 1
Accra Report ..... T 1
Minister Reports Number of Dead in War With Mali ..... T 2
Campaore-Led Delegation Returns From Nigeria ..... T 3

CAPE VERDE

Prime Minister Pires Forms New Cabinet ..... T 3

GHANA

Outgoing SDAR Envoy Calls on PNDC Member ..... T 3

GUINEA

Industry Minister Meets Moroccan Prime Minister ..... T 4
Conte Receives Message From Saddam Husayn ..... T 4

IVORY COAST

Reportage, Comment on ANAD Summit in Yamoussoukro ..... T 4
Senegal's Diouf Arrives ..... T 4
Sankara, Traore To Meet ..... T 4
Preview of Meeting ..... T 5
Hopes for Success *[FRATERNITE MATIN 17 Jan]* ..... T 5
Weaker Dollar May Ease National Indebtedness ..... T 5

LIBERIA

Government Dissolves Court Trying Coupists ..... T 6
Disputes on Fate of Coup Leaders Discussed ..... T 6
County, Statutory District Superintendents Named ..... T 6

NIGER

Kountche Receives Burkina Minister, IAEA Director ..... T 6
Leaves for Yamoussoukro Summit ..... T 7
Reportage on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister ..... T 7
Joint Statement *[MENA]* ..... T 7
Ghali Meets Press ..... T 7
Visit Ends ..... T 8

NIGERIA

UN Envoy Accuses U.S. of 'Double Standard' ..... T 8
Reportage on Akinyemi's Visit to France *[cross-reference]* ..... T 8
Reportage on Visit by Gambian President Jawara ..... T 8
Babangida Hosts Banquet ..... T 8
Jawara Meets Press, Departs ..... T 8
Five Generals Retire 'Voluntarily' From Army ..... T 9
Guidelines on Political Future To Be Announced ..... T 9
Panel Recommends Shagari's 'Urgent' Release ..... T 9
Trial of Coup Plotters To Begin 'Next Week' ..... T 9
Country's First Coup, Unresolved Problems Examined ..... T 9
SDAR Reportedly Planning To Set Up Embassy ..... T 10

TOGO

Eyadema Briefed on Burkina-Mali Conflict ..... T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MALAWI

President Banda Appoints New Cabinet ..... U 1

LESOTHO

SABC Team Expelled After Questions About ANC *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1
Second Team Expelled *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1
Minister Denies Paramilitary Force-BNP Youth Clash ..... U 1
Official on Border Closures Effect on Health Services ..... U 2
Participation in Group to Monitor ANC Denied ..... U 2

Army Said To Demand Sacking of Minister ..... U 2
BBC Interviews Information Minister on Unrest ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says Talks With Crocker Useful ..... U 3
France Reportedly Expels Military Attache ..... U 4
RSA, Lesotho Officials Begin Meeting in Pretoria ..... U 4
Talks Continue ..... U 4
Trains En.route to Lesotho Brought back to Free State ..... U 4
Police Report Unrest Incidents for 16 January ..... U 5
Further Information ..... U 5
Radio Reports More ANC Centers Outside Maseru ..... U 5
Press Reportage, Commentary on Current Situation ..... U 5

PFLP-GC Official on 'Abu Nidal' Whereabouts

JN170914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with the Italian paper *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril said that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is alive and that he has overcome his heart problems thanks to a pacemaker with which he was recently supplied in Sweden. Ahmad Jibril added that contrary to the rumors, Abu Nidal has no base in either Syria or Libya and that most of the time one can find him in Tehran.

'Abu Nidal' Group Denies UAE Paper Interview

GF171530 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Jan 86 p 19

[Text] The Fatah-Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, released a statement in Beirut in which it denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] had granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January.

The statement, which was signed by 'Atif Abu Bakr, spokesman for the Abu Nidal group, and dated 14 January, asserts that Abu Nidal has not granted an interview to anyone.

AFP reported that in an interview with *AL-WAHDAH*, Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks. *AL-WAHDAH* also reported that Abu Nidal had undergone plastic surgery making it impossible to recognize him.

Morocco, UAE Seek UN Session on Al-Aqsa Events

LD162334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization, Morocco and the UAE today officially called for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the recent Zionist aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

The delegates of the two countries to the United Nations, Moulay Mehdi Alaoui and Muhammad Husayn al-Ta'ali, described these events as grave violations that are a threat to international peace and security.

PNC Speaker Calls for Measures To Protect Al-Aqsa

JN160952 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih said yesterday: It is time to convene an emergency Islamic summit conference to confront the repeated Zionist attacks on the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the visits by Zionist officials and parliamentarians which are meant to achieve a fait accompli against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He said that effective measures should be taken without delay to preserve and protect one of Islam's holiest shrines. He added: Muslim leaders should adopt a stand that conforms with their ideology and faith as well as with the importance of the holy places in general and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in particular because of its religious, cultural, and historical status. He said further dangers would result from the failure to adopt such a stand.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih yesterday sent a cable to King Hassan II of Morocco in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee in which he urged him to initiate the call for convening this conference.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih returned to Amman from Baghdad the day before yesterday after participating in the Palestinian leadership meetings that were held there.

Paper Reports Background to ICO Statement

PM150941 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Talhah Jibril: "Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Statement Makes No Reference to Iraq-Iran War"]

[Excerpt] Fes — The outcome of the final session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was a complete surprise. Following a stormy 7-hour meeting, the foreign ministers were unable to produce a resolution regarding the Iraq-Iran war. For the first time since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, the final statement contained no reference to the conflict. Events of the conference's longest session which lasted until dawn yesterday have proved that the guarded optimism about the possibility of reaching positive agreement was unattainable.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT followed the events of the long and exhaustive session which began with the conference's secretariat submitting an appeal addressed to the two [Iraq and Iran] sides, designed to give momentum to the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. The appeal contained a specific resolution asking the committee to report on the response of both countries to the appeal within 3 months.

The first surprise came when the Pakistani delegate who participated in drafting the appeal with delegates of five other countries expressed reservations regarding support for the appeal on the grounds that there have been changes and developments in the situation that have forced his country to go back on its earlier stand. Intervening, the Moroccan foreign minister and conference chairman, Abdellatif Filali, said that the withdrawal of one of the countries that drafted the appeal requires that it be dropped.

But the Saudi delegation asked the conference chairman to maintain the appeal so that the conference would not emerge without a resolution or recommendation regarding the destructive conflict. The head of the delegation asked the conference members to show their support for the appeal by applause. And indeed the applause lasted for 10 continuous minutes in response to the Saudi delegation's proposal.

This was followed by a statement by the PLO representative who said that the Palestinian cause has suffered more then anything else by the outbreak of this war and its continuation.

Then the Iranian delegate asked to speak. He made a very lengthy review of his country's stand since the beginning of the war to the present. He suggested certain amendments to the draft statement, pointing out to the need to condemn what he called the Iraqi aggression, the chemical warfare, and the bombing of civilian targets.

Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister and head of his country's delegation, requested the right to reply to the Iranian delegate's statement in order to explain his country's attitude toward this war.

After that, the conference chairman adjourned the closed session for a brief break during which consultations were carried out. When the meeting was resumed there was deadlock, whereupon Tariq 'Aziz called for going back to the Sanaa conference resolutions about the war.

But the conference then took a different turn when the Libyan and Syrian delegates once again returned to talking about Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. This was followed by a request by the Iranian delegate to speak. He pointed out the need to delete a paragraph from a speech by YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Iryani which he made during the earlier sessions of the conference.

When the conference failed to reach agreement on the appeal, the conference chairman adjourned the final session. This was followed by a public session during which the final statement was read.

At the end of the conference, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that the retraction of a member of the ministerial committee from his earlier stand and Iran's adherence to its stand prevented the issuing of a strong and impartial statement that could have led to halting the war and to reaching a just and legitimate solution for the conflict.

'Aziz added: We were faced with two possibilities: either to issue a statement without Iran's approval or not to issue a statement at all. He said that those who do not want the war to stop hindered the issuing of the appeal. Out of its concern for the unity and solidarity of the Islamic countries, Iraq did not insist on issuing the statement and cooperated with the conference chairman.

PLO's 'Arafat Offers To Help End PDRY Conflict

GF150900 Doha QNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 15 Jan (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed the PLO's willingness to do anything to halt the fighting in the PDRY.

In a message he sent to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad last night, he said: "We place ourselves at your service in order to stop the bloodshed and to end the fighting, which benefits nobody but the nation's enemies."

In the message, which was transmitted by WAFA, 'Arafat asserted his willingness to act in the manner that the PDRY leader proposes in order to participate in halting the fighting, restore the situation to normal, and regain stability so that the PDRY will continue to carry out its pan-Arab and national role.

PLO Chairman Meets Palestinian Cadres in Iraq

JN161738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with a number of Palestinian political cadres and PLO office cadres in fraternal Iraq today. During the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the most important points discussed during the Palestinian leadership's meetings which concluded yesterday. He also reviewed recent developments in the region and the Palestine question.

PLO Leader To Tour African Countries 20 Jan

GF160920 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (QNA) — The Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes Palestinian sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on Monday [20 January] will begin a wide African tour designed to counter the Zionist penetration into Africa and to contain attempts to restore relations with Israel.

The sources added that 'Arafat's tour will include Mali, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Benin, Gabon, Angola, and the Congo.

The sources stated that the tour is also aimed at briefing leaders of the African countries of developments in the Middle East crisis and Jordanian-Palestinian moves.

Khalaf Urges Eastern Front Against Israel

LD171212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1113 GMT 17 Jan 86

[TEXT] Kuwait, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — has stressed the need for the PLO to continue to pursue a solution for the Palestinian issue "but without renouncing, bargaining away, or abandoning the national rights of the Palestinian people." He also advocated reviving the eastern front in order to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

In an interview to be published in the next issue of *AL-MAJALIS* magazine, Mr Khalaf said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has reached a dead end "from the point of view of America and Israel." He explained that the concessions included in the agreement do not meet the demands of Washington and Tel Aviv, "as the concession being demanded is to authorize Jordan to represent the Palestinian people and to accept UN Security Council 242 in order to put an end to the possibility of the PLO advocating Palestinian national rights."

Mr Abu Iyad stressed that Jordan cannot go ahead with a settlement on its own. In order to get away from the current impasse, he suggested "clearing the air and reviving the eastern

front and military preparation for war, even if that takes a long time" in order to achieve a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy, which, he said, Syria cannot achieve on its own.

Mr Khalaf talked about relations between the PLO and Syria and admitted the presence of some elements in Fatah and Syria who do not want to correct relations between the two sides. He announced that efforts are quietly being made to hold a general Fatah congress to determine the principled issues and assess the Fatah course.

Qaddumi on Relations With USSR, Syria, Libya

PM161638 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 15-21 Jan 86 p 15

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Talhah Jibril in Fes "following his return from a visit to Moscow"]

[Text] Question: Was the question of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to Moscow discussed during your recent visit there?

Answer: In fact the subject was discussed and the Soviet Union has a positive attitude toward the visit. But the CPSU congress is due to meet next month and so we will discuss details of the visit with the Soviets later.

Question: So no date has been fixed.

Answer: No date has yet been fixed.

Question: In light of your visit and talks with Soviet officials, how do you evaluate current Soviet-Palestinian relations?

Answer: The relations between both sides are those of friendship. The Soviet Union adopts a firm and principled attitude toward us in that it supports the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. The relations are continuing to develop and we are anxious to develop them.

Question: Were Syrian-Palestinian relations disucssed during the visit?

Answer: We did discuss this subject. There is no doubt that the Soviets have played an important role in bringing views closer in the past. These relations need further efforts to normalize the situation between Syria and the PLO.

Question: The current impression is that the improvement of Jordanian-Syrian relations will be achieved at the expense of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Do you agree with this?

Answer: Why should an improvement in Jordanian-Syrian relations be at the expense of Palestinian-Jordanian relations? At the Casablanca ordinary summit we sought to set up committees to clear the Arab air. One of these committees was set up under Saudi chairmanship with the aim of clearing the air between Jordan and Syria. The committee succeeded in its endeavors, and relations between the two countries have improved. I do not think that the development of these relations will have a negative effect on Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Question: But in the view of the Syrians the Jordanian-Palestinianagreement has been killed following the improvement of Syrian-Jordanian relations.

Answer: There is in fact talk about the question of the Palestinian-Jordanian working paper which I do not call an agreement. The paper was an experiment to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East, but what caused it to fail was the United States with its maneuvers and obstacles vis-a-vis this political move.

Question: Was there a Palestinian-Syrian meeting on the sidelines of the Islamic foreign ministers conference?

Answer: No, no contacts took place during this conference.

Question: There has been much talk about a meeting between Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad and Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf). What is the truth of the matter?

Answer: Yes, a meeting did take place between Rif'at al-Asad and Abu Iyad in Paris. The report is true. Such contact did take place and the results were positive.

Question: Is this a prelude to the establishment of normal relations between the two sides?

Answer: The PLO desires the clearing of the Arab air and so we would rather clear the air between us and Syria.

Question: During the Islamic foreign ministers conference a meeting took place between you and Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. What did you discuss at the meeting and how would you describe Palestinian-Libyan relations?

Answer: I had previously paid a visit to Libya and met with President [title as published] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and exchanged views with him. The visit was an approach to clear the air between us and sisterly Libya. Several contacts have taken place for this purpose. There is no doubt that after this meeting the relations between the two sides improved. Contacts between us and our brothers in Libya take place on every occasion.

Question: Following the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis there was talk about moving the headquarters to Sudan. Despite the denial of such reports, they are once again being reiterated. How true is this?

Answer: Several official statements were made by Palestinian officials denying this report.

Question: But there have been new reports.

Answer: We are not concerned with rumors spread by the media because they are concerned only with spreading rumors.

Question: What exactly is the truth with regard to Mubarak's statements about the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242?

Answer: It appears that this statement was distorted. It is inconceivable that President Mubarak would say that he gave an ultimatum to the PLO to accept Resolution 242. He knows — as we have often affirmed to Egyptian officials — that we will not recognize this resolution because it does not constitute a suitable basis for any just settlement.

Question: During the Islamic conference the question of Egypt's resumption of ICO membership was raised since in the view of certain delegations Egypt has not abided by the ICO resolutions. What is the PLO's attitude toward this subject?

Answer: Egypt has resumed its membership in the organization, but we did not discuss this matter. What happened was that certain delegates discussed this matter but their discussion stopped at a certain point and Egypt continues to hold its membership.

Question: How true are the reports that the upcoming PLO Executive Committee meetings will discuss forming a government in exile?

Answer: I do not think that this subject is under consideration now and it has not been put on the Executive Committee's agenda.

PLO Official on Spain's Relations With Israel

JN161748 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, PLO representative for Central Europe, has criticized the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

In a statement reported by AFP today, Al-Ifranji said that Spain's decision harms the Palestine question, especially since the PLO's representation in Madrid is still on an information office level which has no diplomatic status.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations Near Haifa

JN161757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges inside a Zionist center in the Qiryat (Qabrun) settlement east of the occupied city of Haifa. The explosion of the Palestinian charges yesterday caused heavy material damage to the center, damaged a number of Zionist cars, and killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers and settlers. Our combat group returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

BAHRAIN

Indian External Affairs Minister Continues Visit

GF161709 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Official talks between Bahrain and India were held in Manama today and co-chaired by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat.

The two sides discussed the strong historical relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture and industry.

The two sides discussed ways to hold an economic committee meeting in New Delhi next March to further promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also discussed the Iraq-Iran war in view of talks held by the Indian minister in Tehran with Iranian officials and India overtures in its capacity chairing the Nonaligned Movement to find a solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

The two sides discussed current Middle East issue and India positive stand towards Arab issues, the nonaligned countries foreign ministers conference due to be held next April to prepare for nonaligned summit due to be held in Zimbabwe by the end of next August. [sentence as received]

The talks were attended by the Director of Economic Directorate at the Foreign Ministry Jasim Abu 'Ali, the Ambassador at the Foreign ministry Ibrahim 'Ali Ibrahim, First secretary 'Adil al-'Ayadi, and the First secretary Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghafar. While the Indian side was attended by the foreign undersecretary, Indian ambassador to Bahrain, and the delegation accompanying the Indian foreign minister.

The Bahraini minister of development and industry and education minister are slated to visit India during this year to further promote relations between the two countries.

Departs Manama

GF162007 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat and the accompanying delegation today left Manama for New Delhi following an official 2-day visit to Bahrain at the end of his tour of a number of the region's states. He was bade farewell by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

In a predeparture statement, the Indian foreign minister stated that his visit was fruitful and constructive. He added that he has extended an invitation to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit India. He stated that his discussions with Bahraini Acting Amir Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah focused on bilateral relations.

The Indian foreign minister added that his discussions also included current developments in the region, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East problem, the Southeast Asian issue, and the issues of the nonaligned countries.

British Military Delegation Arrives in Manama

GF161748 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — British Chief of Defence Staff Admiral John Fieldhouse and his accompanying delegation arrived in Manama today for a visit to Bahrain.

He was received at the airport by BDF [Bahrain Defense Force] Chief of Staff Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah and the British ambassador to Bahrain.

The British official will hold talks with top Bahraini officials on military affairs.

KUWAIT

Chief of Staff Denies Arms Deal With USSR

LD161426 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — Lieutenant Genernal [as received] 'Abdallah Farrat al-Ghanin, chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, was asked whether Kuwait's needs for specific weapons were presented to the Soviet side. He replied that nothing of this sort has been concluded.

And as for offers of weapons brought by the Soviet deputy defense minister and whether they include air weapons, the Army chief of staff denied that there was any offer of air weapons.

Major General al-Ghanim added that the Soviet Union, a friendly country, will show its willingness to Kuwait if anything is asked of it.

The chief of staff said that we hope that similar visits with our friends in Moscow and with other friendly countries are repeated. He also said that Moscow welcomes the visit of any Kuwaiti official any time.

He added that similar visits are in force with the Soviet Union. Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Mr Pogos Akopov was present at the departure of Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Vladimir Govorov.

Mr Vladimir Govorov arrived here last Saturday [11 January]. During his visit he met with high-ranking state officials, held official talks with Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, and yesterday watched a tactical exercise by the Kuwaiti Army with Soviet weapons.

Airline Chairman Denies Israeli Airspace Violation

LD161806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti airlines chairman of the board and delegate member, Ahmad al-Mishari, said this evening that there is no truth in the [word indistinct] news which reported that the Kuwaiti airliner en route between Damascus and Kuwait earlier today entered the skies of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Al-Mishari told KUNA that the captain of the aircraft, an airbus which was on a regular flight between Damascus and Kuwait, realized that there was a technical fault in the aircraft's navigation instruments, that he rectified it immediately, changed course, and continued his flight to Kuwait.

Al-Mishari said that the return flight was normal and easy and the passengers did not suffer any inconvenience. The captain also did not see any Israeli military aircraft intercepting his aircraft as Israeli radio claimed.

He added that the maintenance engineers and technicians of Kuwait airlines have started an investigation on the technical fault in order to repair it.

In Damascus, an officer at Damascus International Airport told KUNA that the Kuwaiti aircraft did not deviate from its course as Israel claimed. In a [word indistinct] contact with KUNA, he said that "the aircraft's take-off was regular and normal, and it did not leave Syrian airspace."

He said "the Israeli claims are just biased rumors."

Israeli radio claimed this afternoon that Israeli military aircraft intercepted the Kuwaiti aircraft over the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and escorted it out of the airspace under Israeli control.

PDRY

Prime Minister May Delay Return From Moscow Talks

LD171343 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1228 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet central television broadcast at a late hour last night a film on the current events in the PDRY following the recent attempted coup.

KUNA claims reliable sources said: "In the talks between PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and the Soviet leadership, the views are not close."

These sources stressed that Engineer al-'Attas met his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Ryzhkov, yesterday and had concentrated talks about resolving the Yemeni crisis.

On the other hand, some sources here say that Al-'Attas might not return to his country for the time being until the situation there is clear enough to guarantee the safety of the Yemeni delegation in Moscow.

Moscow Decides To Evacuate Nationals From Aden

LD171029 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow has decided to evacuate all its nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation in South Yemen. The French Embassy itself has been hit by exploding shells and stray bullets, but our compatriots inside are all, I repeat, safe and sound.

Soviet Evacuation Ship Arrives

GF171628 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Reports arriving from Aden indicate that violent fighting is currently taking place among the various conflicting parties in the PDRY following the failure of negotiations which began at the USSR Embassy in Aden.

The reports said that reinforcements arrived in Aden at a time when fierce battles are continuing in the Khawr Maksar area where the foreign embassies are located. However, it is not known to which party the reinforcements have been sent.

The reports said that the USSR, France, and the FRG have decided to evacuate their nationals from Aden in view of the continuing fighting between the warring parties all over the country.

AFP quoted an official source in Djibouti port as confirming that a Soviet ship has actually arrived in Aden port. Meanwhile, other Soviet ships are expected to arrive later today in order to evacuate Soviet nationals from Aden.

In Moscow, KUNA said that PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas is making contacts in order to learn about the latest developments in his country. The agency quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Al-'Attas will meet with USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev in order to discuss events in the PDRY.

Talks With Rebels Achieve Little Progress

LD171119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1031 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Informed sources here said today that the meeting between South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a number of the senior leaders of the attempted coup d'etat, which was held in the Soviet Embassy in Aden yesterday, did not achieve much progress towards settling the issues which led to the explosion of the conflict. It did lead, however, to a relative calm on the various fighting fronts.

The sources said that the Yemeni president insisted that the leaders of the coup leave the country to ensure their safety and refused to make any other concessions because they preferred to resort to arms to settle disputes instead of settling them within the party cadres.

The sources, who preferred to remain unidentified, added that the minister of defense, Salih Muslih Qasim, who was rumored to be wounded, is the one who led the attack on the capital.

The sources said that the attack against Aden came from three axes, and added that the situation in Aden is still confused because of the difficulty in determining the forces participating in the fighting. These sources pointed out that the Navy and the party's militia support President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and have shelled the positions of the mutineers in Aden, while the Army and the Air Force are divided between the president and the mutineers.

These sources said that fierce fighting is taking place in and around the capital, and that the statement relayed by Radio Lahaj, which is the governorate of ex-Defense Minister 'Ali Antar contradicts the statements relayed by the official radio.

Sanaa Source Reports Fighting Throughout Country

GF170422 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Sanaa indicate that the fighting in Aden expanded yesterday beyond the PDRY capital to involve all six governorates of the country. Fighting broke out between forces and armed tribesmen loyal to the two disputing parties for the 4th successive day. A reliable diplomatic source in Sanna said that the two sides are using tanks, artillery, and aircraft in what seems to be an escalation of fighting in an overall civil war. The source said representatives of the two disputing parties have agreed to meet at the USSR Embassy in order to arrange a cease-fire to avoid such developments.

Heavy Tanks Involved in Aden Fighting

GF171150 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Informed sources said in Sanaa today that heavy tank fighting broke out today between the government and opposition forces around the French Embassy in Aden. The source said the French Embassy building sustained minor hits from shrapnel and stray bullets. The sources added that no one was hurt as a result of the shelling.

An FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman said that employees of the FRG Embassy in Aden and FRG nationals who took refuge at the embassy were transferred to a UN building yesterday following the heavy shelling that took place in the embassy's vicinity.

Government, Opposition Set Up Local Radios

GF171222 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jan (QNA) — Reports on the situation in the PDRY published in Kuwait today indicate that the rebels are using a local radio station which is located in Lahj Province. The station is controlled by Salih Muslih Qasim, the defense minister.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* has said that the supporters of the legitimate authorities under the leadership of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have a radio station in Abyan Province. Meanwhile, the official radio and television stations continue to be off the air since the coup attempt last Monday.

The paper added that until late last night fighting was still going on between the rebel forces, led by Salih Muslih Qasim, and the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which are led by Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, governor of Abyan.

The reports also indicate that Salih Muslih Qasim was gravely wounded during the fighting.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Arafat, Iraqi Minister Call Crown Prince

GF170626 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2005 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jan (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, this evening at the specialized hospital in Riyadh received a telephone call from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat inquired about the health of his highness the crown prince. He conveyed greetings to his highness and wished him a prompt recovery and continued well-being.

His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also received a telephone call from Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, who inquired about his highness' health. He expressed wishes for his highness' quick recovery and continued well-being.

UAE

Libyan Banker: U.S. Freeze on Assets 'Illegal'

LD152301 Kuwait KUNA in English 1633 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Jan 15 — (KUNA) — Deputy governor of the Libyan central bank Salim Mas'ud Juwayli said here Wednesday that he is currently touring a number of Arab Gulf states for consultation on the American recent decision to freeze Libyan assets in U.S. banks.

In a statement following a series of meetings with officials of the central bank and the Arab Monetary Fund, he said the American measure was illegal.

He added that his country is at present studying the decision to take the appropriate measure and pointed out that the Libyan assets in the U.S. banks are not huge and the economic cooperation between Tripoli and Washington has been minimal since 1981.

Juwayli arrived here last Monday on a three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates.

YAR

USSR Warns Country Not To Interfere in PDRY

JN170816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The state of affairs in the PDRY continues to be obscure. However, what is certain is that fierce fighting continues between the disputing parties. The French Embassy in Aden was damaged as a result of the shelling. This was stated by a well-informed diplomatic source in Djibouti who did not elaborate on the extent of the damage but added that many French citizens who are residing in Aden had sought refuge in their embassy to escape the shelling.

A Western dipolomatic source has stated that USSR leader Gorbachev sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih warning him of any interference by his country in the PDRY.

President Receives PDRY Minister, Message

GF161908 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office in Ta'izz today Brother Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, minister of public health in the southern part of the homeland. During the audience, the latter conveyed a message from his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland.

SABA' has learned that the message deals with the developments in the southern part of the homeland. The audience was attended by Mujahid Abu al-Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture.

Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr arrived today in Ta'izz. He made a statement to SABA' upon arrival. He said: I am delighted to convey a written message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to his brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to the fraternal relations between the two parts of the homeland and to exchange views on a number of issues that concern the two parts of the homeland in particular, and the Arab region in general. In his statement, Dr Bukayr said: The abortive coup attempt, carried out by a dissident band on 13 January was designed through various acts to ensure disintegration of the unity of the party of the people and to take the life of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This attempt ended in fiasco as a result of the broad unity among the masses, the party, and the security organs. This attempt was foiled. He asserted that brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, is currently assuming all his duties in the Political Bureau. He personally supervises the procession of life in the southern part of the homeland in all provinces.

He added that security prevails in all parts of the homeland and that the party, through its unity and through the cohesion of the masses, is capable of surmounting all difficulties that could jeopardize the southern part of our homeland. He pointed out that the message he is currently conveying asserts the eagerness of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to apprise his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, of the latest developments in the southern part of the homeland. He stressed that the good fraternal relations between the two parts of the homeland would remain as they were in the past and that the southern part of the homeland would continue its fraternal relations and its bilateral relations with Arab countries, with liberation movements, and with the socialist bloc countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

Execution of Coup Leaders Confirmed

GF171027 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] PDRY Health Minister 'Abdallah Bukayr has declared that the legitimate authorities under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are in control of the situation, and what is now taking place is merely the mopping up of some small pockets of the rebels who are still hiding and who are in a state of fear.

In a telephone conversation with the *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published today, Bukayr said that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity, now that the plot against the unity of the party and people and against the life of the party's secretary general has been foiled.

The PDRY minister, who is visiting Ta'izz where he conveyed a written message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has asserted that the situation in the PDRY has begun to return to normal, and that the situation is stable in all the governorates. He said that the continuous meetings of the YSP Political Bureau that are now being held are to discuss ways of restoring normality and establishing security and stability for the citizens.

The PDRY minister confirmed that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [YSP Central Committee secretary and former chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium] and his three other colleagues ['Ali Ahmad 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, local government minister and political bureau member; 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, chairman of the YSP higher control committee and Political Bureau member] have been executed. He said that all those who planned and participated in the coup attempt have been arrested. However, he declined to disclose the identity of the most prominent of these people, and said that their names will be announced at the appropriate time. He said that 'Ali 'Antar attempted to assassinate Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a party meeting at the YSP Central Committee headquarters, but that Chairman Muhammad was unhurt.

The PDRY minister could not give any details about the talks that are taking place between government officials and rebel forces and said that until he left Aden on the morning of 16 January aboard a private aircraft he had no information about the matter.

Aden Radio To Resume Transmission

GF170929 Doha QNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jan (QNA) — In a statement published in Abu Dhabi today, PDRY Health Minister 'Abdallah Bukayr said that the situation in the PDRY is under the full control of the legitimate authorities under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

In a statement published today in the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Bukayr said that some small pockets of the rebels are now being mopped up. However, he declined to give any details about the current talks between officials of the Aden government and the rebel forces.

The PDRY health minister, who is visiting the YAR, said that Aden radio station, which was damaged as a result of shelling in the early hours of the coup attempt, is currently being repaired. Damage to the runways at Aden airport is also being repaired so that it can be reopened.

In his statement, which he made in Ta'izz, YAR, Bukayr denied that power and water supplies in the PDRY have been cut off. He said that the power supply has been cut off only from the radio station.

Citing sources in Sanaa, *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that 310 members of the rebel forces who participated in the coup attempt in the PDRY have so far been arrested, and that their interrogation began on 15 January. The sources expect that Aden airport will be reopened and Aden's communcations with the rest of the world will be restored within the next 48 hours.

Mubarak Meets U.S. Congressman, Japanese Delegation

NC161409 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a U.S. congressional delegation led by John Miller this morning. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

President Mubarak also received a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by (Masabuko Fiju), leader of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party. Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and the Japanese Ambassador in Cairo were present at the meeting.

Afterwards, the leader of the Japanese delegation said that he is visiting Cairo in his capacity as a special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. He added that relations between the two countries have progressed noticeably since President Mubarak's visit to Japan in 1984. He continued: We are bolstering and developing these relations in several fields. He added that President Mubarak had praised Japan's stance on the Middle East issue as well as the Japanese prime minister's support for Egypt's efforts in this regard. The delegation leader said that President Mubarak had emphasized that the main issue in the peace process in the Middle East is to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. He said that President Mubarak had stressed that an understanding of the PLO's real position is central to a solution of the Palestinian problem and the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He continued: On this basis, Japan wishes to do its utmost to support Egypt's efforts.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the people's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, who attended the meeting, said that the Japanese envoy had conveyed a message from the japanese prime minister to President Mubarak. He added that the discussions dealt with various aspects of political, cultural, scientific, and sports cooperation. President Mubarak, he said, explained the Middle East situation and the peace efforts, and also praised Japan's support and backing for Egypt's leading role in the peace process.

Kuwaiti Paper on Expected Cabinet Changes

GF161453 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Cairo dispatch]

[Excerpt] High-level Egyptian sources have affirmed that shortly a presidential decree will be issued to appoint Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal Abu Ghazalah as vice president and Egyptian Chief of Staff 'Abd al-Ghaffar al-'Urabi as defense minister.

'Abd al-Majid To Deliver Mubarak Message to Peres

NC161447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jan (MENA) — Minister plenipotentiary Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, will leave Cairo for Tel Aviv tonight. He will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres explaining Egypt's view on the Israeli Government's decision regarding the Tabah issue and its reference to international arbitration.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, announced this news in a statement to reporters today. His initial reaction to the Israeli Government's decision to refer the Tabah problem to international arbitration, he said, is that Egypt considers this to reflect a positive attitude.

However, 'Abd al-Majid noted: I might just as well add in my preliminary comment that there are still some points which require discussion and debate.

'Abd al-Majid continued: I reviewed the Egyptian stand on the Israeli Government's decision with President Mubarak today. I wish to reiterate that Egypt has always maintained the necessity of referring the Tabah problem to international arbitration. The Israeli Government has now responded to this stand. There are some people in Israel who hold their own view about the nature of current relations between Egypt and Israel. I had commented on this previously, noting that these points will be the subject of discussion and debate. Within this framework, Muhammad Basyuni will return to Tel Aviv with a message from President Mubarak to Peres explaining Egypt's view on the Israeli Government's decision and the points raised in it.

Foreign Minister on Resolution 242, Other Issues

PM161402 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1,5

[Report on interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Muhammad Isma'il in Fes; date not given]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that the Palestinian brothers are not being pressured and there are no attempts to change their views, but it is our right and duty to say what we think and give what we consider to be a sound analysis of resolution 242 and let anyone with a different view come out with it.

In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that UN Security Council Resolution 242 contains positive aspects and implies the land for peace principle. It accepts the essential principle of withdrawal, the principle that seizure of territory by force is impermissible, and the principle of settling disputes by peaceful means.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also noted that despite these positive aspects the resolution does have some negative aspects because it does not provide for self-determination for the Palestinian people and simply speaks of the refugee problem and passage through the straits and waterways.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: What we want to state very clearly and what we have already told the Palestinian brothers is that recognition of Resolution 242 means accepting the positive principles and aspects contained in the resolution, but self-determination, which is what the resolution lacks, should be

provided for to complement the resolution. That is what President Mubarak said on various occasions.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that it is not true that President Mubarak has set a deadline or given an ultimatum. That never happened, he said, but the whole idea is that time is running out.

Asked about the fact that what makes the Palestinians refrain from recognizing Resolution 242 is that the situation is deadlocked and that recognition of the resolution at this particular time might jeopardize their future moves, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I agree with that and I say that if they did [accept the resolution] they should link it to their right to attend and participate in the international peace conference. When they take such a major step they have a right to ask something in return.

He added: Egypt's position is that the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative and spokesman of the Palestinian people, has a right to attend the internatonal conference.

Asked if Egypt's call for recognition of Resolution 242 means that it is abandoning its previous proposal calling for a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which would have led to recognition through dialogue, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Dialogue is Egypt's idea suggested by President Mubarak as a way of implementing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which Egypt supports, and giving it teeth. The agreement still stands. I was happy with what Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and PLO Chief Delegate Faruq Qaddumi said in their speeches at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. It was identical to what Egypt said in its speech to the conference, namely that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement should be supported by all means including dialogue and political attitudes. We mean to say that we want to reactivate the matter because time marches on and, as we said in Egypt's speech to the conference, time may not be in the interest of the Arabs.

Asked what advantages are there for the Palestinians in accepting Resolution 242, he said: This is what we say today. This is Egypt's view. We believe that it would reactivate the situation. We also call on the American side to move at the same time, and we explain matters to it. So everyone is requested to make a move.

In reply to a question about Faruq Qaddumi's statement that the Palestinians cannot accept Resolution 242 desite its positive aspects because when that resolution was passed the Palestinian revolution had not yet assumed its complete form, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Self-determination is an inalienable Palestinian right under all international laws and in accordance with the UN resolutions and the 14 principles (the Wilson principles.)

Asked how self-determination for the Palestinians could be linked to their acceptance of the resolution, 'Abd al-Majid said: We do not ask them to commit themselves, only to say we approve the resolution in its positive aspects and we demand our right to self-determination.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt backs and supports the PLO and regards it as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All our moves are geared to helping the PLO, he said.

He added: We cannot impose any particular condition on them. Egypt supports the independence of Palestinian decisions. It is up to them. Naturally, we state our view but we do not impose it on them. We do not treat them as Syria does. Syria tells them: Do such and such a thing or we will not deal with you. I was with Faruq Qaddumi yesterday. He has a different view and I respect it. What we have is a continuous dialogue. They have already visited us, and 'Arafat might come for talks with us again. We want to hold discussions with them because we can see some acceptable signs regarding the question of an international conference. Even Peres himself spoke about the international question.

Referring to the sensitivity of some Moroccans about the reported rapprochement between Egypt and Algeria, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our relations with Morocco are firm and strong and we have amity, love, and complete cooperation. Of course, there are some differences of opinion regarding the main Moroccan problem. Egypt understands the problem fully and appreciates Morocco's attitude.

He added: Egypt cares about Morocco's territorial integrity and feels that it would be willing to help in solving the problem if it can. We respect the Moroccan consensus on this matter.

He continued: We have not recognized the Polisario government. When its delegation visited Cairo it did so within the context of the OAU and was only active during the meetings, no more and no less.

Asked if that is likely to affect Egypt's relations with Algeria, he said: Not at all. We must be clear. We care about our relations with both Algeria and Morocco. Have we not supported the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement? The same principle applies here as long as the rapprochement is in the interest of both countries and peoples. We welcome Egyptian-Moroccan rapprochement, but that does not mean that it is at the expense of some other state.

On French President Mitterrand's recent visit to Cairo and the media claims that there is a peace plan providing for an exchange of interests, including emigration of Soviet Jews to Poland [as published], Israeli recognition of Palestinian self-determination, and Palestinian recognition of Resolution 242, Dr 'Abd al-Majid completely denied this. He said: There is nothing of this kind whatsoever.

Asked if there was anything new in Egyptian-Libyan relations following the recent lull, 'Abd al-Majid said: There is nothing. It is just that he [Al-Qadhdhafi] has clearly ordered the suspension of the campaigns against Egypt and Iraq.

Smiling, he added: Thanks to him.

Asked if the Libyan attitude was in response to Egypt's support for Libya against U.S. threats, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We supported Libya even before the question of the threats was raised at the Islamic conference here in Fes. [Presidential Office Director] Dr Usamah al-Baz has made a statement on this matter in Cairo and so has [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah. That is why we say

that the Egyptian position is clear and the picture is becoming clearer to the Arab brothers.

Defense Minister Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH
PM170910 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
15-21 Jan 86 p 21

[Interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah by Hamdi Lutfi in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Hamdi Lutfi] Many people talk about the erosion of Egypt's military role following the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, saying that the treaty has distanced Egypt and the Arab countries on the various political, economic, and military levels. How can Egyptian national security and Arab security at present be linked?

[Abu Ghazalah] Egypt is part of the Arab nation. The safety and security of the Arab nation concerns Egypt for many reasons, foremost of which is the fact that Egypt is still the principal force. The past few years have proved Egypt's vital weight in the region and the effect of its absence on the stability of the situation. For this reason Egypt defends Arab solidarity and advocates it for the protection of our Arab nation from the effects of internal and external conflicts. A minimum Arab agreement would help our Arab nation to face any external threat. We spare no efforts to consolidate this concept and to call for it. The principal demand remains the establishment of a munimum of Arab agreement in the place of the present rift.

[Hamdi Lutfi] Could the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty be a constraint on an Egyptian move on the path to achieve a unified Arab strategy or the integration of Arab action or Arab decision?

[Abu Ghazalah] This treaty is in no way a restriction on Egypt's will and it does not in the least affect the creation of the desired formula of Arab strategy or a higher Arab security strategy. If we do not make a move today the situation will develop more dangerously in a few years' time. The decision to solve the Palestinian problem peacefully is not strictly an Egyptian decision; it was an arab decision which the Arabs unanimously approved at the Fes summit in 1982. We must act on the basis of the present situation so as to prepare, study, and take precautions for what might happen in 1995, for example.

[Hamdi Lutfi] How true or real is the theory that there is a security vacuum in the Arab area as a result of the absence of a unified Arab strategy, a vacuum that would lead to the united States playing a bigger role or the Soviet Union assuming a more ambitious role?

[Abu Ghazalah] I accept that there is a security vacuum in the Arab area. The vacuum is the result of Arab conflicts and disputes that are squandering Arab capabilities. Only the Arabs themselves can fill this vacuum so that the Arab will not remain absent longer than he already has been and the area will not become an open playfield for the big powers. It is also in order fot the Arabs to be able build a unified Arab strategy. The Arab nation is living through its most dangerous historical junctures and the threats directed at it are continually increasing. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war could lead to many dangers which we may not be able to foresee now. This calls for the cooperation of all the Arab countries in order to stop this war without jeopardizing the Iraqi borders. The Arabs can agree despite all the differences between them. Differences within the same family should not prevent the setting up of a higher Arab strategy that would protect the family from any force that may feel free to act as it likes in the absence of the Arab will. I believe that the Arab rift is more dangerous to Arab security than the conflict with Israel because this rift is the result of the implementation of a plan aimed at squandering the vast Arab economic, military, and human resources.

[Hamdi Lutfi] Reports daily carry news of the Iraq-Iran war that has been bleeding the area during the past 6 years. How do you see the situation now after these years?

[Abu Ghazalah] In the recent past the Iraq-Iran war entered the stage of a war of attrition with no hope of ending it in sight. This war could go on as it is for many years without it being decided in favor of either party, with no loser or winner. It is a war without victory or defeat, a war exhausting the resources of both countries.

It has become apparent that Iraq does not wish this war to continue and the Iraqi leadership has shown cooperation with the efforts of the various mediators that have tried to stop this war. In the meantime Iran is still using this war as a means of pressure in order to exhaust Iraq's military, economic, and human resources and to serve the internal situation with a view to affirming the continuity of the "Iranian revolution" and distracting attention from any power struggle.

[Hamdi Lutfi] One of the questions raised on both the Arab and international levels concerns Egyejection of the Iraq-Iran war on one hand and its support for Iraq with arms and ammunition on the other. Does this situation not require an explanation and dotting of the i's?

[Abu Ghazalah] Egypt's political stand is unequivocal; it is against any foreign invasion of one state by another. When Iraq entered Iranian territories we said that war between an Arab country and an Islamic country would harm all the Arabs and Muslims. We said that this war was wrong and called for the problems to be solved through negotiations. It has been proved to the world that wars do not solve problems. Egypt adopted a neutral stand and rejected the war.

But the situation developed differently and Iraq faced an impasse. Being an Arab country, we had to support it because this is a pan-Arab duty. Egypt, in accordance with a decision by President al-Sadat, began supplying Iraq with certain arms and ammunition. The Soviet Union had stopped its supplies to Iraq for one reason or another. During President Mubarak's regime, this assistance continued within our capabilities. We have a reasonable military industry base. We do this on the condition that it does not affect our supplies to meet the Egyptian armed forces' requirements.

[Hamdi Lutfi] What is your answer to the allegation that by supplying Iraq with arms and ammunition Egypt played the role of an arms merchant in order to help its economy?

[Abu Ghazalah] This was not an arms deal as some would like to say. Otherwise we would have accepted requests for arms purchases that we have received from many parties either through companies or foreign brokers at prices several times higher than those we sold to Iraq. When Iraq asked for Egyptian arms at the beginning it first went to foreign companies dealing with arms. We refused to discuss the matter in this manner because we reject the principle of trading in arms by exploiting a war that is threatening all the Arabs. We asked Iraq to contact us directly. Baghdad understood Egypt's motives that dictated this situation and also dictated that we should support Iraq in its difficult situation. At the same time Egypt never ceased its efforts to halt this war, particularly since its sudden developments have become a serious threat to the Gulf region.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM on Terror, Peace With Israel

Combatting Terror

PM151651 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 11 Jan 86 p 14

[Husayn Fahmi "Toward Tomorrow" column]

[Text] Last year ended with a series of violent actions and plane hijacking and bombing. Although the majority of the perpetrators of these actions were individuals and the PLO and the Arab countries condemned these actions, the United States calls them international terror. Since the beginning of the new year Washington has been waging a massive political and propaganda campaign against this terror.

International terror is what a state or several states exercise against another state or people. Last year witnessed many forms of such terror. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is one form, Israel's terrorist practices and its acts of murder, subjugation, and expulsion from the West Bank and Gaza and in southern Lebanon is another form, and the bombing of the PLO's headquarters in Tunis is yet another form of international terror.

As for U.S. international terror, it materialized in the Marines' and the 6th Fleet's intervention in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion.

It would suffice to recall that terrorizing the Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian people with bombs and rockets of the 6th Fleet and its Marines during the U.S. intervention in Lebanon was yet another form of blatant form of international terror. The hijacking of the Egyptian plane and forcing it to land in a NATO base is also a form of terror. And the U.S. support for Israel in its raid on Tunis is yet another form of joint international terror. The 6th Fleet, its aircraft, and bases provided protection and support for the raiding planes; they refuelled them in the air and provided them with information and data from the moment they took off to that when then bombed the PLO headquarters and returned safely to Israel.

The records of U.S. international terror abound with many events — the CIA plans to assassinate heads of state and leaders and, organizing coups, and interference in the crudest manner in the internal affairs of other countries.

When the United States raises the slogan of combating terror it of course does not imply combating any kind of its own terror. The purpose of the U.S. campaign against terror is to spread confusion between terror and legitimate armed struggle. It wants to divert the world's attention from the U.S. and Israeli international terror by distorting the struggle of liberation movements, by obliterating the right of people to resort to any course they deem fit to obtain their national rights, the rights that the UN Charter and Human Rights Declaration have proclaimed and confirmed. Washington wants the world to forget that violence begets violence.

Why don't you shut up, you great terrorists, and ask yourselves to abandon violence before you ask the others to do it.

Peace With Israel

PM151416 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 11 Jan 86 p 14

[Dr Mustafa Mahmud article: "Peace of Terror and Not Peace of Love"]

[Excerpts] The best definition of Zionism is that it is the peace that was concluded between Judaism and Western Christianity at the Arabs' expense and that it is Europe's apology for the Jews for the persecution committed against them. In accordance with this apology, Lord Balfour offered the Jews an Arab land, namely Palestine, and made an implicit pledge to expel the Palestinian people. Britain, in participation with France, Germany, and the United States, backed the Jews with funds, weapons, and diplomatic support. And so the hands that uprooted the Jews from Germany, Belgium, and Poland planted them in the heart of the Arab nation. They are still caring for this plant, defending it, and preserving it every time the Arab body tries to regain its health and reject and resist this foreign body.

Zionism as a thought is but Judaism itself practised in an intensive political form; it is the Judaism that was practised by the Jews in diaspora. The Jews in diaspora did not practise Moses' Judaism but rather a racist, rancorous, rejectionist, and introspective Judaism, namely the Judaism of the ghetto. The scriptures and the Talmud are some of the sources that inspired this racist spirit, whereas Moses had nothing to do with these books that were dictated by the scribes 8 centuries after his death.

How can we consider the scriptures religious books when there is no mention in them of the world hereafter, of the judgement hereafter, and God in them is a tribal god; He is no more than the leader of the Jewish gang and cares for nothing in the universe except for it. A Jew is prohibited from dealing in usury with his brother Jew but he is allowed to do so with non-Jews. The prayer is a political prayer in which the worshipper calls upon God to return him to Zion.

All the Jewish rites are an embodiment of Zionist policy and objectives. There is no difference between a Jew and a Zionist except in the mind of the naive. Zionism calls only for what the Jewish prayer calls for and tries to achieve it through war, terror, sedition, political alliances, cunning, shrewdness, and all similar means.

If Meir Kahane openly calls for the annihilation of the Arabs the Torah calls for the same thing in dealing with the enemy: Leave not a breathing creature alive, but destroy them all.

This is what the Torah recommends to the Jewish commander if he enters a country victorious — to kill, to destroy, to burn, to take prisoners, and to raze everything to the ground. We do not find a single mention or call in the Torah for spreading Judaism or advocating it. We do not read about conquests in order to spread religion, but find conquests aimed at genocide and annihilation.

It is in this spirit that Israel's hawks think and it is in the same spirit the doves think. We must not be deceived by words, for the persecution complex is deep-rooted in the Jewish spirit and aggression is in its nature. In his Koran, God draws our attention to this saying: Every time they kindle the fire of war, God does extinguish it.

This has been their habit throughout history, to start wars and sow seditions.

If prudence dictated at a certain stage that we choose a peace strategy and if the Arab division and the internicine fighting within the same family is still preventing us from closing our ranks and speaking with one voice and is still making this peace the only option, we must know who are we making peace with and with what kind of mentality are we dealing. Let our peace be the peace of preparation, readiness, and preparedness for all contigencies and not the peace of slumber, surrender, and indulging in rosy dreams. I cannot see that this area of the world as heading for rosy dreams, rather for nightmares. Neither the Al-Aqsa mosque, nor jerusalem, or even our very land will be preserved for us without conflict. Confrontation is not excluded; it is only being postponed from day to day. They talk to us about peace while their hands are on their weapons. They pile arms, build up their war machine daily, build fortifications, excercise terror throughout the area, and silence with machineguns every voice raised on their borders. This is their peace, so let our peace be like theirs and let us deal with them on the same level. Today's logic is the logic of force; everything is obtained by force, even peace.

We all heard BBC radio on 12 July 1985 saying that Israel is now in possession of several nuclear warheads targetted on Arab capitals and that Israel will respond with nuclear weapons to attack by any Arab country that might threaten its security. The announcer then read commentaries on this threat by European papers which said that Israel is excused for resorting to a nuclear deterrent because it is a small country surrounded by Arab hostility. The Israeli economy no longer allows maintaining a large army and, therefore, Israel has no choice but to demobilize its army and depend on the nuclear deterrent.

This is Israel's audacious response to the arm stretched to it in peace. Thus it is leaving the Arabs no choice but to sign whatever it wants under the umbrella of nuclear threat. So this is their peace.

However, Israel forgets that the nuclear bomb is no longer a secret; in less than a decade it will turn from an internationally controlled and banned weapon to an ordinary terrorist weapon available to organizations. Also, I cannot understand how Israel can drop a nuclear bomb on Damascus, Beirut, or Amman without the deadly radioactive clouds rebounding on it and showering Tel Aviv with a deadly rain.

As a condition for attending an international peace conference in which Russia, the United States, and Europe will participate, Israel wants Russia to open the door for the emigration of Russian Jews. Thus, indirectly it is making it a condition to double the size of its army by doubling the number of Jewish immigrants. Therefore, as a condition for concluding peace of security and safety but of fear and terror.

Someone might ask: How can we join the nuclear race and how can our economy shoulder the burden of building a nuclear arsenal when are a developing country? How will the world community allow the nuclear game to be introduced to the Middle East with all the dangers of explosion attendant upon it?

The answer is that the idea of building a nuclear arsenal is out of the question and not needed. God asked us to do only what we can. "Against them make ready your strength to the utmost." [Koranic verse]

So, the minimum we can do is to unite, to come to an understanding, and to speak with one voice. This, together with our present resources and weapons, is stronger than any arsenal and is alone capable of tipping the balance in the conflict and deterring the unjust ones.

Commentary Criticizes Syria, Libya, South Yemen

NC162053 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Bahiy al-Din Sh'uayb commentary]

[Text] It has been noticed that the Syrian-Libyan-Yemeni trinity, which leads the campaign to reject every Arab move to settle the Palestinian issue and which considers itself to be directly responsible for the Arab people, is suffering from acute problems. It is these problems which are the cause of all the complications now harming the Arab world.

Although Syria has been involved in the Lebanese crisis for more than 10 years, it has not yet been able to resolve the situation in any way. Indeed, the Syrian regime has done nothing in Lebanon except create a crisis among the parties to the conflict and reshape the combat lines. Sufficient proof of this can be seen in the failure of the agreement which it sponsored. This agreement only created new, more difficult conditions which are about to devour what remains of Lebanon. The failure of the agreement proves that collaboration with one party at the expense of another

is only a sterile game. The current deterioration of the situation in Lebanon means that the Syrian regime will be compelled to increase its pressure on the PLO in order to maintain its prestige and to keep from losing its ability to take the initiative forever. This is particularly true now that the Syrian regime is trying to establish new bridges with Jordan.

Since coming to power, the Libyan regime has manifested a unique ability to create problems with others under the cover of glittering and very sensitive slogans. In the past few weeks, the Libyan regime has proved that it cannot see beyond its nose; it has shown that it is capable of involving others through its illogical and unreasonable policies. The Libyan regime hastily retracts all its statements at decisive moments. This only leads the international community to insist that the Arab nation pay for the conduct of the Libyan regime.

The last party in this trinity is the South Yemeni regime. The present crisis there indicates that, as in the case of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, the prevailing ideological trend is against stability in the Arab world. The hardliners in this country do not want the government to attempt any rapproachement with any Arab states other than Syria and Libya. All others are considered to be nonpatriotic Arab states.

These three regimes deliberately torpedo all possibilities for stability in the Arab world. Stability does not serve their policies, which depend on their ability to outbid everyone else. Such policies provide an easy trade with guaranteed profits. It is absolutely unimportant to these regimes that the only losers in this trade are the Arab people.

Communique Issue on Khark Island, Other Attacks

JN161734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,086 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high efficiency and heroic steadfastness our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave combat activities in all operational sectors against the despotic clique in Iran.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to be Iraq's long arm and strong fist which continuously raps the heads of the spiteful criminals ruling Iran in order to destroy their capabilities and economic resources which they are using to prolong the war.

In confirmation of this ability, our brave eagles launched a new raid on Khark Island installations at 1015 today. After scoring direct hits and setting their targets ablaze, they returned safely to the homeland under God's care and protection.

2. In order to destroy the enemy and inflict further losses on its men and equipment, our units in the operational sectors delivered violent and effective artillery and tank strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, causing the following losses:

a. One enemy machinegun and one observation post were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Those in the observation post were killed.

b. One boat was destroyed and several enemy troops were killed or wounded in the East Basra operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. Two ammunition dumps were burned and one tower was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

b. Two medium-caliber machinegun emplacements were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. One of our brave patrols was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps when it found weapons and equipment which the enemy left behind in previous battles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 January 1986

Spokesman Announces Attack on Large Maritime Target

JN170711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our legitimate right to destroy all the resources the regime of charlatans in Iran uses against our country and people, our brave eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0100 today, scoring accurate and effective hits, after which they safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 17 January 1986

Ramadan Receives Sudanese Information Minister

JN161751 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received today Muhammad Bashir Hamid, Sudanese minister of culture, information, and youth. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in all fields in service of the Arab nation's goals and common interests. The Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

King Husayn Meets Thatcher in London 16 Jan

JN170717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn met with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London last night [16 January]. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The meeting dealt with developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Admiral Crowe, Delegation Depart Amman

JN161250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his delegation left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of senior officials and visited military positions.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Israeli Conditions on Tabah

JN161110 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
16 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Only a New Shackle"]

[Text] Anyone who carefully reads the enemy's conditions for agreeing to refer the border dispute with Egypt to international arbitration finds out that they are more than a deal or more than just new, separate negotiations, and that once again Egypt will not be a victim of the Zionist concept of peace.

The basic Zionist condition calls for the Egyptian Government to pay financial compensation to the relatives of the Israelis killed in Ra's Burqa' in Sinai. This cannot be accepted, nor can its logic be accepted by any rational person. Where is the price of our martyrs in the Bahr al-Baqar school and in Suez and for whom were they martyred?

The list of Zionist conditions is lengthy containing 14 demands. If not carried out simultaneously in letter and spirit, there will be no arbitration and no return of Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty. This is a revival of the ill-omened 1979 accords with a new framework and shape, aimed at continuing to isolate the Egypt of Abd al-Nasir, 'Urabi, and Al-Nahhas from its Arab situation and the urgent Arab causes.

To those who are intellectually blind, all these Zionist conditions should be a clear indicator that our enemy persists in avoiding peace unless it is peace in accordance with its conditions. It insists on disavowing Arab rights everywhere for as long as we do not kneel and surrender to its desires and conditions.

There are many issues the Zionist conditions raise, the foremost being that the timing the enemy selected for approving arbitration according to its conditions is, in our opinion, a clever ploy linked to upcoming changes in the ruling authority in Tel Aviv. These will make terrorist Shamir assume power as an intransigent negotiator to whose mind the map of greater Israel is still attached just as it is attached to the wall of the Zionist Knesset.

We should be fully aware of this basic change and should take into consideration its size, potential, and ramifications, the most important being that those who implement decisions in the enemy entity are two faces of one coin. There is no difference between them.

Sham'un Says Al-Jumayyil Talks in Syria 'Negative'

NC161933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un made a statement today in which he commented on the latest meeting between President al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart. He said: It is only natural that I should learn about the results of this meeting. I was unable to see President al-Jumayyil yesterday because of the events then taking place. I visited the presidential palace today and President al-Jumayyil briefed me on the outcome of his visit to Damascus. To a great extent, this outcome was negative. As we all know, the Damascus agreement includes clauses which do not have the approval of Lebanese public opinion. It also includes articles which infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty. Therefore, the results of this visit were negative.

We also discussed the events which took place last night and this morning, Sham'un stated. Army commanders were present at this meeting.

Asked about his assessment of the future in the wake of recent events, Sham'un replied: God willing, the future will be good. The important thing is that there should be no differences. Neither events in the past nor those which have taken place more recently should recur. We must put an end to such incidents once and for all. Agreement must prevail among all factions. Everyone in a position of responsibility should face up to his duties and perform them in the public interest and not for personal reasons. If we bear the public interest in mind, then agreement among all the leaders who were in charge in the past or who will be in charge in the future will be easy. Their first duty is to close their ranks and demonstrate a unified stand.

Dany Sham'un Urges Syrian Army To Stop Attacks

NC161820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un has expressed his surprise at the perfidious attacks in the Al-Batrun and Al-Dawwar areas. He called on the Syrian Army, which is responsible for security in these areas, to put an end to such activities.

Shi'ite Leader Claims U.S.-Israeli 'Sabotage' Plot

NC161613 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1507 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Attempts to sabotage Syrian efforts to rescue Lebanon were attributed by Shi'ite spiritual leader Shaykh Shams al-Din today to an American-Israeli plot which ultimately seeks to fragment the whole region and Balkanize the Middle East.

The vice president of the Higher Shi'ite Council noted that the American-Israeli plot emerged at the same time that America openly opposed Lebanon's complaint against growing Israeli attacks on the people of the south. Shaykh Shams al-Din urged the people of Lebanon to join hands to rescue Lebanon by means of the Syrian initiative. He called on the Arabs to back Syria and to help it in the confrontation with America and Israel.

The Shaykh warned against any attempts for a return to conditions which prevailed at the conclusion of the May 17 Agreement, and noted that there was a definite attempt on the way to revive and strengthen former advocates of the defunct accord. Shaykh Shams al-Din declared that any attempt to restore linkage of the Lebanese destiny with America and with Zionism would be strongly resisted and would be met with an open war.

At the same time, the Shi'ite leader urged men of the national resistance to pursue their efforts to strike against Zionist occupation and against the agents of Zionism in Lebanon. He declared that this was the only way that Israel would realize that it could have no peace in Lebanon and that no power on earth could help it realize its dreams and designs against the Lebanese.

In a lengthy comment on incidents in the eastern sector, the Shi'ite spiritual leader declared that the Israeli-American plan sought to strengthen the entrenched sectarian system which provided for the hegemony and special privileges of specific factions. He warned that the attempts to undermine and to frustrate Syrian efforts to bring peace were inspired by America and Israel in retaliation for cancellation of the May 17 Agreement.

Phalangist Party Reaffirms Stand To End War

NC161558 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau met under Dr Elie Karamah today. In a statement issued after the meeting, the Phalangist Party reaffirmed its consistent and firm stand on the need to end the state of war and to achieve real peace for all the Lebanese people. According to this statement, the natural way to peace is to reach an agreement on a real national, democratic solution in which all the basic forces will participate freely within the framework of a democratic and constitutional institution.

The statement emphasized that the party's stand on the special relations with Syria is a firm one. It is a stand dictated by a sound national perception and by the interests of both countries guided by the need for sovereignty and mutual respect, basic principles which are unaffected by circumstances and events.

Proceeding from its principles and the urgent demand by all Lebanese for peace, security, and salvation, the party said that it will approach all those concerned in an attempt to achieve a total and just peace.

Finally, the Phalangist Party called for unity among all Christians in preparation for attaining complete Lebanese unity and in order to be able to confront any dangers. It also called on everyone to unite and to confront the current fateful challenges.

SSNP Official Admits 'Failure' of Offensive

NC162123 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with AFP, a Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] official has admitted that the attempts made by his party to take control of Tallat Tamraz on the Al-Dawwar-Duhur al-Shuwayr line have failed despite the violent battles which continued for approximately 18 hours. Four party personnel were killed in the fighting, and 20 others were wounded.

In light of this gross failure, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party official has declared that this campaign was only meant to be a warning and not an attempt to occupy areas.

Chamber of Deputies Speaker Postpones Session

NC161736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has announced that the chamber's general session, scheduled to be held this morning to study a number of bills and proposals, has been postponed until a later date.

Further on Hubayqah 'Exile'; Fighting Updated

NC161638 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1507 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In the eastern sector, defeated Christian militia leader Elie Hubayqah, accompanied by his wife and son and by former militia security leader As'ad Shaftari and journalist Ilyas al-Murr, were flown on military helicopters today, along with other senior aides, to Cyprus. Helicopters are expected to transport another batch of Hubayqah's aides and their families to Cyprus within hours in what appears to be a deal under which defeated ringleaders of the Lebanese Forces militia were sent into exile.

Meanwhile, the security situation remained tense in the eastern sector of the capital and in the areas beyond, which were the scene of intensive fighting yesterday that reportedly left hundreds of people dead or wounded. The traditional lines of confrontation in the capital, the suburbs, and the mountains were quiet, but there were reports of massing of forces by Israeli-backed militia leader Antoine Lahd in the south and reports of continuing fighting in both the upper Al-Matn area and the front near the Al-Madfun bridge.

The Israeli radio acknowledged that Lahd had mobilized his forces in the Jazzin area, east of Sidon, but there was no clear indication of his intentions.

In the upper al-Matn area, heavy artillery exchanges were reported early in the morning and reports from the north indicated that shells had landed as far as the Al-Kurah area, east of Tripoli. The conflicting reports presented a confused picture of the situation, which was obviously highly volatile, but there was a clear indication that heavy shelling was being exchanged along a number of fronts, including the coastal highway in the Al-Madfun-al-Barbarah area.

Different radio stations loyal to the warring factions gave conflicting reports. Correspondents were prevented from reaching the areas of conflict and no independent assessment can be made. All public institutions and businesses were at a standstill in the areas of conflict.

Hubayqah Arrives in Paris

AU161824 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — Ousted Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah and his family arrived here today from Beirut via Cyprus after he lost a power struggle with dissidents and militiamen loyal to Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil, informed sources said.

He had flown out of Beirut by helicopter to Cyprus, where he boarded a private plane bound for Paris, the sources said.

Return to Beirut Planned

NC170630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] In Paris, where he arrived yesterday together with a number of his aides, Elie Hubayqah, one of the signatories of the tripartite agreement, said in a statement published by *AL-SAFIR* newspaper that those who think that they have triumphed should know that they will follow us. He said that he will not be away from Lebanon for very long and that he will return in perhaps 2 weeks time. The reorganization of his forces has begun.

Leaves Paris for Geneva

NC170653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Another group of Elie Hubayqah's aides will leave for Cyprus within the next few hours. Hubayqah, who arrived in Paris from Cyprus yesterday, has formally submitted his resignation from his post as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. His aides in the security department and the Executive Committee have also submitted their resignations. It was reported later that Hubayqah had left Paris for Geneva.

Additional Nationalist Forces Victories Claimed

NC161517 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes between the nationalist forces and the gunmen belonging to the Somoza of Bikfayya, his Phalangists, and factional army are continuing along the Bikfayya lines in northern Al-Matn. Extreme tension now prevails in the villages of Jurud al-Batrun in the north in the wake of fierce battles which have taken place between the combined nationalist and Al-Maradah forces on one side and the Ja'ja', Phalangist forces, and factional army on the other. The nationalist forces have advanced along some of the lines which they have liberated. These forces have also entered the townships of Zan, Kafr Hatta, and (Jrabta)

and moved up the coastal road.

The nationalist forces have also taken up positions on the (Tula-Ziya-al-'Abdali) line. They have advanced toward (Jrabta), which is located on a hill above Wadi al-Madfun. After removing an Army roadblock and seizing two armored personnel carriers, they occupied this township. The assaulting forces then advanced toward Sfaray under cover of artillery shelling. A hand-to-hand battle soon raged in this township. The nationalist forces were finally able to take full control of the town after many Ja'ja' followers were killed. Zionist cards were found on the Bodies of the Ja'ja' forces, which continued to litter the area until noon today. The owner of a yellow card was identified as Ruhamana Saba. His identity card number was 21,858 and his Army number 1475/4. The Star of David was drawn on the card along with instructions in Hebrew.

Artillery fire was directed against the township of 'Ayn Kfa' from (Jrabta hill). Ja'ja' forces were seen withdrawing from this town, which is now considered to have fallen militarily. The objective of this attack was to advance toward M'ad, which is located on a hill overlooking the coastal road. This is the last stronghold for Ja'ja' forces on this front. Occupation of the town would make control of the entire area as far as Jubayl quite easy.

Ja'ja' artillery emplacements in the townships of (Tallat Bikh'az, Dayr M'ad, Dahr Sirya, and Bishshi) received direct hits. Fierce artillery duels also took place on the Jibla-Hilta line.

The area of Ra's al-Jabal came under mortar fire from emplacements belonging to the army of the Bikfayya Somosa in Bdadun at approximately 1500 this afternoon. The area also came under heavy machinegun fire from Al-Prins hill and Al-Khazzanat.

Shelling Reported in Mountain, Eastern Areas

NC161529 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Junblatt's men in 'Aytat are continuing their machinegun and rocket attack against Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. The Army is retaliating with the appropriate weapons.

The eastern areas continue to be the target of intermittent and indiscriminate shelling. We again request that citizens take the necessary precautions.

According to the latest reports, Junblatt's men are now concentrating their shelling on Hill 888. Army positions in Sodeco are also coming under gunfire from Ra's al-Nab'.

Army Destroys 4 Vehicles, Kills 10 Attackers

NC161848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Army managed to stop and destroy one jeep armed with a 106-mm gun and three armored personnel carriers in the upper Al-Matn area at 1655 this evening. The assaulting force had been preparing to advance toward Al-Dawwar. According to a Voice of Lebanon correspondent, 10 gunmen from the assaulting force were killed on the Zar'un-al-Dawwar line. Three others were seen escaping toward Zar'un with serious injuries.

Lebanese Forces Retake Sighar, Reinforce Presence

NC162036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have reorganized and reinforced their presence in the areas of Sighar, Bijjah, Al-Barbarah, Kafr Kiddah, Zayn, Al-'Alali, and Asya. This activity followed the successful recapture of Sighar at noon today. The leftists and communists had entered Sighar yesterday, killed a number of old people, and created havoc in its church.

Intermittent Clashes, 'Acute Tension' in Bikfayya

NC171019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] There is acute tension on the Bikfayya combat lines, where intermittent clashes are taking place between the nationalist forces and the armed men of Bikfayya's Somosa, his Phalangists, and his factional Army.

No new developments took place on the northern front today. A state of extreme caution prevails on the combat lines between the nationalist and Al-Maradah forces, on the one side, and the gunmen of Samir Ja'ja', on the other.

Mobil Distribution Director Target of Explosion

NC161811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An explosive device went off inside the oil installations in Tripoli this morning. The target of the explosion was a car belonging to Ahmad Baha' al-Rida, director of the Mobil Distribution Company. The BMW 733 was parked in the lot allocated for employees of the oil installation.

It was also reported this morning that bursts of heavy-caliber weapons fire were directed at the sea from the Al-Baddawi area.

Resistance Attacks Israeli-Lahd Convoy, Positions

NC161800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the central sector of south Lebanon has reported that national resistance fighters detonated an explosive device at 1400 today as a joint convoy of Israeli occupation and Lahd forces was passing on Al-Tirah Road. One Lahd militiaman was killed in the explosion and another, who was riding in a black Mercedes, was seriously wounded. Our correspondent also indicated that the enemy forces immediately carried out a large-scale search operation, supported by a military helicopter of the Cobra class.

National resistance fighters had earlier launched a rocket attack against a center of the so-called national guard in 'Aynata. The number of casualties could not be determined due to a security cordon thrown around the area by the occupation and Lahd forces.

Resistance fighters also used machineguns and rockets to attack an enemy position located on Burghus Hill.

The National Resistance Front has announced that the martyr Mustafa 'Antar group of the Al-Malak al-Tahir Forces attacked a position belonging to the occupation forces in the border area of Yarin at dawn today. One half-track vehicle was destroyed. The enemy forces then fired at the attackers with tank guns and heavy-caliber machineguns.

Arab-African Conference Condemns U.S. Sanctions

JN170650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The eighth session of the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation resumed its meetings in Damascus yesterday. The second session was chaired by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', head of the Arab side to the conference, and Kojo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council in Ghana and head of the African side to the conference. In a statement issued yesterday, the conference condemned the U.S. measures against Libya which conflict with international norms and conventions and the UN Charter.

The conference stressed that the arbitrary economic measures the United States has taken are illegal and called for their cancellation. The conference also called on OAU countries, the Arab League, the international community, and all international organizations to adopt arrangements they believe would be suitable for confronting these arbitrary U.S. measures.

Al-Turayki Meets Counterparts at Damascus Talks

LD161743 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison had several meetings with some Arab and African ministers who are participating in the proceedings of the Arab-African cooperation committee. He conferred with the foreign ministers of Syria, Ghana and Burkina Faso; and also with the Algerian minister of health, who is representing his country at these proceedings. During these meetings various issues concerning the African Continent and the Arab homeland were discussed.

Relations With Jordan To Resume

JN171308 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus (AFP) — 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, has said that contacts are continuing between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Jordan and that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be resumed in the near future.

In a news conference held in Damascus yesterday, Al-Turayki added that Tripoli strongly welcomes the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, stressing that any reconciliation between one Arab country and another is in the interest of the Arab nation. He also said that his country is seeking reconciliation with Iraq, indicating that this reconciliation will not affect Tripoli's relations with Tehran, which he described as excellent.

Vice President Receives Saudi Foreign Minister

JN161727 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1716 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jan (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at 1700 today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the Arab situation.

Minister Leaves Damascus

JN162133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Damascus this evening after taking part in the meetings of the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation held in Damascus.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Khaddam Receives Klibi, Kuwaiti Minister

JN161259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1200 today. Talks revolved around the Arab situation.

At 1300 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, accompanied by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

Birri Arrives in Damascus for Talks 16 Jan

NC162040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, arrived in Damascus this afternoon to discuss the recent political and security developments in Lebanon with Syrian officials.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Spain

Peres Aide Announces Ties

TA170956 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0949 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Uri Savir, the prime minister's aide, issued a short while ago the official announcement made in Jerusalem and Madrid on the establishment of diplomatic ties following the official signing by the representatives of the Israeli and Spanish Governments. The communique says, among other things, that the status of the Spanish Consulate-General in Jerusalem will not be changed whatsoever. Upon the establishment of relations, the Spanish Government gave the Israeli government a declaration on its position regarding the situation in the Middle East and the peace-making efforts in the region. Israel, for its part, reiterated its positions as stipulated in the national unity government's basic guidelines.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the prime minister will meet with his Spanish counterpart on Sunday in the Hague, and on the same day he will also meet with U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy.

Text of Communique on Ties

TA171108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1102 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Uri Savir, the Israeli prime minister Shim'on Peres' media affairs adviser, reads out the text of the communique issued in Jerusalem upon the establishment of diplomatic relations with Spain; in Jerusalem on 17 January — recorded]

[Text] Today, delegations on behalf of the Governments of Israel and Spain met in The Hague. In light of the universal principle of ties between countries, and considering the deep historical links between the Jewish and Spanish peoples, the two governments decided to establish diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain starting today.

In light of the above, embassies will open in Madrid and Tel Aviv, and ambassadors will be appointed. The status of the Spanish Consulate-General in Jerusalem will not be changed.

Shamir Announcement

TA171017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Yitzhaq Shamir has issued an announcement in which he says that the resumption of ties with Spain is an important step that strengthens Israel's international standing in the world as a whole, but particularly in Europe. Yitzhaq Shamir congratulates the Spanish Government and its people, and hopes that meaningful relations will develop between the two countries in many spheres.

Further Details

TA170934 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0917 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Spain has officially recognized Israel, and a Spanish Embassy will be set up here for the first time in our history. The Spanish foreign minister has just announced the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel in Madrid, after which senior Israeli and Spanish officials simultaneously signed the joint communique. With me in the studio is the foreign news editor, Nitzan Horowitz, with the good tidings: the official communique:

[Horowitz — live] Thirty-eight years after the establishment of the State of Israel, Spain has finally offiically recognized it. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez has announced the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain in a news conference held in the government house in Madrid. At exactly the same time, Yesha'yahu 'Anug, the Foreign Ministry's assistant director general for European affairs, and his Spanish counterpart signed the joint communique in the Netherlands capital of the Hague. Foreign Minister Ordonez announced that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will meet this coming Sunday in the Hague.

Let us point out here that the only body that opposed the establishment of these ties is the Spanish Communist Party, a small party in Spain. The secretary of the Spanish Communist Party says that this move conflicts with Spain's interests, adding that in so doing Spain will be playing according to the rules of the game set by the United States. However, as we have said, this is a small party, and the establishment of relations has won broad support and sympathy from the political spectrum in Spain. Right now, Greece remains the sole West European country that does not have full diplomatic ties with Israel.

Many Spanish elements regard this move as a historic step that should have been taken a long time ago, but which the Madrid Government posponed for a long time due to heavy Arab pressure. Let us note here that threats have been received in Madrid from extremist Arab groups which expressed their annoyance with the Spanish move. The Spanish Government has increased its guard over its African and European representations. Let us also point out that guard over Israeli and Jewish institutions has also been stepped up.

It seems that the first Spanish ambassador to Israel will be (Enrique Mujica-Herzog), whose mother is Jewish and who is a personal friend of Prime Minister Gonzalez. All indications point to Shmu'el Hadas, a Foreign Ministry employee who has thus far served as Israel's representative to the international tourism organization in Madrid, as Israel's first ambassador to Spain.

It has been reported in Spain that Israel has already rented a building in one of the posh districts of Madrid to serve as the embassy building. This, then, is a political move that evidently has a far broader historic significance.

Peres on Ties With Spain, Other Topics
TA170544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami in the studio and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Good morning, sir.

[Peres] A very good morning to you, too.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me begin by asking, or rather congratulating you, over the resumption today of relations between Israel adn Spain, or perhaps the implementation [as heard] of these relations. My question is: Beyond the fact that yet another country is joining the group of countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, what is the special significance of Israeli-Spanish relations?

[Peres] The significance stems from both historical and geographical factors. In another 6 years, the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain will be marked. We have a very long historical account to settle with the Spaniards. Between Queen Isabella, through Franco, until Felipe Gonzalez some vast changes have taken place. Our ties can be felt in the cultural, political, and economic spheres. From the geographic point of view, it seems to me that we will thus complete the chain of diplomatic relations in the non-communist European Continent. Spain was the last in line. And finally, this is an important European country, and I believe that we will be able to develop multifaceted ties with it in many areas.

[Ben-'Ami] Will you meet Felipe Gonzalez in the course of your European junket next week?

[Peres] I understand that the Voice of Israel usually broadcasts reports after it happens; let us then wait a little longer.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, let us move from the issue of ties with Spain to ties that may improve: Israeli-Egyptian relations. This week, the Inner Cabinet discussed pertinent issues and reached decisions on thawing and improving relations with that country. Beyond the general Egyptian declaration that termed the Israeli resolutions positive, we have also heard other tunes, namely that Israel should not pressure Egypt at this point on the matter of a summit meeting betweeen you and President Mubarak. Where do things stand, or to put it a little differently: What should Egypt do now?

[Peres] I do not know where you heard these other tunes; I heard them on the Voice of Israel. I have not yet received any reaction from Egypt. It is true that on the local level, some people have expressed their view that it is necessary to proceed cautiously and slowly, but this is still not an Egyptian Government decision. What should be determined now is the composition of the group that will formulate the compromis [last word in French], namely the arbitration document; settle a timetable; and decide on what will happen after the arbitration process. All this will take place in the next few days.

[Schiffer] But, sir, in one interview, the Egyptain president said that Israel would not receive the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder. It seems that the pessimists might once again come and say: See, we told you so.

[Peres] If I am not mistaken, this interview was granted prior to the Inner Cabinet session. I believe it was published in a Kuwaiti newspaper. In general, the Kuwaiti press comes out with news of its own. What I was told, and this I can tell you, is that generally reports are published 2 weeks after the court's decision. This report will be published, and I am convinced that it will also be relayed to Israel.

[Schiffer] So consequently you believe that in terms of relations between Israel and Egypt, in light of the Inner Cabinet decision, you can foresee some timetable for thier improvement and we can observe some tangible moves, such as the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel?

[Peres] There is no doubt in my mind about this. I cannot, however, tell you whether this process will take 1 more week, or less, or if it will take several weeks. This is not something to be dealt with agitatedly. However, the Inner Cabinet's decision has already yielded its own fruit all over the world and in this region as well. I believe it contributed greatly to Israel's prestige and enhanced its status.

[Schiffer] Sir, in one of your pronouncements after the Inner Cabinet session, you mentioned the fact that we must now promote the peace process with Jordan. Next week, you are expected to meet the U.S. assistant secretary of state on this matter. What is the current timetable for promoting the processes with Jordan?

[Peres] I have no such timetable. At the most, one could mention a schedule of events, which currently calls for Jordan to say something clear: Is it coming alone? Can it compose a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with Palestinians who are acceptable to us, namely those who are not PLO members? It is also necessary to begin discussions on the international forum. Really, this time it would be possible to apply the Hebrew turn of phrase on indecisiveness: Jordan is wavering between Syria and the PLO. It must decide whether it is joining forces with one of the two, or whether it is proceeding on its own. The Americans have deepened their involvement here somewhat, and we are waiting for answers.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, are you not worried about the fact that Syria, naturally, is no partner, and the PLO, too, has been hedging on its answers to questions presented by King Husayn, while King Husayn himself is not giving any clue or indication as to whether or not he truly plans to come alone. Are you not worried over the fact that actually our good intentions have not met with any positive reaction from our eastern border?

[Peres] Look, I am used to working with a coalition. Within it, when a decision is made, everything is a cause for concern. In the Arab world things are different, that is true, but there is a coalition as well — one between countries and organizations. The Arab coalition is the one to make decisions. However, I remain firm in my view, because any other alternative, that is to say,

stopping the negotiations and allowing the deterioration to continue, is worse.

[Schiffer] But personally, are you not disappointed with King Husayn? It sometimes seems that you have paid everything you were asked to in the famous package deal with Jordan that has not yet materialized. You took action to obtain Israel's consent to an international forum, and you worked toward reaching an agreement to talk to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that might be acceptable to the various parties here in Israel, while Husayn — as you said — is wavering.

[Peres] My question is: What is the price for that payment? After all, all we have done is revive the political momentum, and, as you said, we have already seen it yield some results. I will pursue this.

[Schiffer] Can you not predict that Husayn, who has been known to hedge, will continue to waver in the future, too?

[Peres] Such statements were made about all sorts of people, including Al-Sadat, while in fact it turned out that he hedged until the moment when he stood up on his own two feet and walked. I can see no danger for Israel's status, while I cannot envision any other chance for the peace momentum, which is why I shall continue to work and ignore statements, reports, or cases in which statements are withdrawn.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, we talked this morning about relations with Egypt, promotion of ties with Egypt, and...

[Peres, interrupting] All this within the framework of the statements we have withdrawn.

[Ben-'Ami] [laughs] But now I would like to talk about progress. Has any progress been made in regard to Africa? Has your meeting with Felix Houphouet-Boigny really resulted in the promise that relations with the Ivory Coast will indeed be renewed?

[Peres] Look, this is extremely interesting. The Arabs decided to impose a commercial boycott on the Ivory Coast, but this did not scare that country, and it did not retract its promises. And where were statements retracted? Only here, again. But as you can see, Houphouet-Boigny has openly and publicly withstood organized Arab pressure. Why are we so narrowminded when it comes to our own achievement? He said that the exchange of ambassadors will take place after he sets up a new government, and this will happen within a matter of weeks. But look at the Ivory Coast's standing, or that of Houphouet-Boigny, and notice the unbelievable pressure applied by the Arabs. Even here some correspondent wrote that nothing has happened. What does he mean by that? An African leader, the most important one, has stood up and honorably withstood Arab pressure in public. We will also reach the moment of the exchange of ambassadors.

[Schiffer] Perhaps in order to sum up the political issues regarding Jordan: King Husayn will also be in London while you are there. Is there any chance that you will hold another meeting?

[Peres] I guarantee that there will be speculation, unless, perhaps, Husayn leaves London before I get there. There is no plan for us to meet in London.

[Schiffer] If so, then maybe we can talk about the legs of your trip. Germany is among the countries you will visit next week. What is the message the Israeli prime minister is bringing to the FRG today?

[Peres] Look, it is impossible to visit Germany and bring only a diplomatic message. I will tour Bergen-Belsen. We must not forget; we must not allow others to forget. Forgetfulness should not be allowed. Of course, I will also approach the younger generation.

The press has shwon unbelievable interest in this entire trip, and the media has virtually seized the issue. I think that this is a very good opportunity for our country to sound its voice and clarify its positions. The message in Germany will carry practical overtones, but it must also convey a historical note.

[Schiffer] So what demand will be made from the Germans?

[Peres] I have no demands. The only demand is that forgetfulness not settle in and that an attempt be made to nurture a new generation that will save Germany from the talons of the horrid chapter of its history and present the world with new Germans.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, as we reach the close of this interview, allow me to present one political question: You leave for Europe next week after having been subjected last night to some bitter criticism in your own faction, the Knesset's Alignment faction, on the issue of the budget. It also involved some attacks on the Likud. Someone said earlier this week that the Inner Cabinet decision was in effect the final confirmation to Yitzhaq Shamir that the rotation will indeed take place. The feeling is that the almost traditional battle between the Alignment and the Likud has been exacerbated or solidified, if you will. Yet you will leave all this behind and leave for Europe, while the budget bill will be presented to the Knesset next week. Does this struggle you leave behind not cause concern?

[Peres] No. In a democratic regime, criticism is legitimate. I would have been very surprised if this phenomenon had suddenly vanished from the Israeli scene. That would have been like all the birds leaving the nest. I am not worried about it. But I told my colleagues, and I tell myself, too, that the central political problem for Israel in 1986 is not the rotation. It is economic and political. And a party, including the one I am a member of, must weigh the good of the country and this land and this people. I, together with many other colleagues, have again been trying to fight against easily falling back on narrow partisan considerations, and the Likud has constantly been trying to drag me and others into this. I believe that in the 15 months since this government was established, we have reached courageous, correct decisions which we have implemented. As for the criticism, I have no complaints about this.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, with this message on the good of the country outweighing the benefit of the party, we wish to thank you for this interview which you granted us this morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister, and have a good journey. thank you, also Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent.

Shamir Comments on Relations With Spain, Egypt

TA161635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yaron Kulas on 16 January; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Kulas] Mr Vice Prime Minister, you have said that in a few days Spain will announce its resumption of relations with Israel. How soon should the resumption of relations with Spain take place?

[Shamir] I said that we receive reports from many sources saying that in the coming days Spain will announce its decision to establish normal and diplomatic relations with Israel. I hope the announcement will be made, but at the moment I do not know when exactly this will happen.

[Kulas] It has been said that this will occur tomorrow. Does this coincide with the reports you have?

[Shamir] I cannot say anything exactly. I will comment when the announcement is made.

[Kulas] On the subject of Tabah, following the Inner Cabinet decision on Tabah you said that the ball is actually now in Egypt's court. In your opinion, what are the most important obligations which Egypt must accept and fulfill in order to keep the promises it made?

[Shamir] We are not talking about any new obligations. We are talking about the whole complex of agreements we reached with them previously — free trade relations without discrimination, tourism, cultural ties, and, of course, in accordance with the peace accords, abstaining from giving any assistance to terrorist organizations, and the prevention of any hostile propaganda containing incitement in their media. These are the most important matters.

[Kulas] Do you think that the decision on Tabah, and the warming up of relations with Egypt, will also lead to some kind of rapprochement or progress in negotiations with Jordan, or rather entering into negotiations with them?

[Shamir] I hope so, because if peace with Egypt is successful, then it can serve as an example to other Arab countries.

IDF Publication Cites Libyan Support for Terrorism

TA161223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Libya has set up more than 20 military camps for terrorists and some 7,000 terrorists from all over the world are receiving training in terror, assassination, subversion, and sabotage activities. This is one of the facts in a 43-page booklet on Libya's connection to international terror, which has just been released by the IDF spokesman. With more on the book and its information, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

Since Libya's Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi seized power in 1969, Libya has given support to almost every terrorist movement throughout the world, according to the booklet. Based, among other things, on a comprehensive survey of media reports around the world and on statements by Al-Qadhdhafi and by terrorist organizations, the booklet documents Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts to subvert governments and Arab opponents, and to offer money, weapons, and training to what he calls national liberation movements around the world.

The Libyan link goes through Africa and the Middle East to Europe and to Latin America. It involves Libyan support and help not only for a variety of Palestinian terrorist organizations, but also others, such as the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades, and German Red Army Faction, the IRA in Ireland, the Basque ETA, and various groups in Latin America. Al-Qadhdhafi also set up his own terror group, the Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, which carried out some major airline attacks soon after its establishment in the early 1970's, but little has been heard of it of late.

The booklet lists a long record of contacts between Al-Qadhdhafi and Abu Nidal, including talks between the two in Libya last September. Al-Qadhdhafi has claimed he has not met Abu Nidal in more than a year. Al-Qadhdhafi is said to have been distributing as much as $100 million a year to terrorists in subversive groups around the world. At camps in Libya, terrorists and liberation groups receive training for a variety of activities. According to a list in the IDF booklet, Tunisians, Moroccans, and Sudanese train at three camps; Africans from such countries as Nigeria, Chad, and Zaire are located at two other camps; and Palestinians, Europeans, and others are being trained in more than a dozen camps all over Libya.

Russians Operating Reconnaissance Planes Out of Libya

TA161825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Russians are flying reconnaissance planes from Libya, and operating a spy ship off the coast of Israel. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that according to an Israeli source, two Soviet destroyers and another ship fitted out for electronic surveillance are sailing at distances of 30 to 80 km from Israel's shores.

Defense Minister Rabin said yesterday that the Russians have increased their fleet in the area, with the aim of providing an early-warning system for Libya against any possible attack. Reporter Ben-'Ami says that the Russians are also operating reconnaissance planes from Libya which are making flights over the Mediterranean, and information they gather is being passed on to the Libyans.

Katyushas Fired From Lebanon 16 Jan; No Damage
TA170617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanon last night, but it is not clear on which side of the border they fell. No damage was caused and no one was hurt. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that searches are being conducted on both sides of the border to locate the remains of the missiles. Last night, army of southern Lebanon artillery was also directed at some targets north of the security strip.

Kuwaiti Passenger Plane Escorted Out of Airspace
TA161415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] A Kuwaiti passenger plane that took off from Damascus penetrated Israel's airspace in the Golan Heights a short while ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the Israel Air Force knew that the aircraft was a passenger plane. Air Force planes flew out to the Kuwaiti airplane, and they directed it out of Israel's airspace.

CEEAC Heads of State To Meet in Yaounde 16 Jan

AB162243 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The second conference of heads of state and governments of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) will be held in Yaounde from 23 to 25 January 1986. As a prelude this conference, a consultative commission compirising the 10 member states of the community began meeting today in Yaounde. Four CAR experts have already arrived in the Cameroonian capital. They are Mrs (Gouddei) Isabelle, in charge of missions at the President's Office; (Mokouna) Emmanuel, (Tambale) Paul, in charge of financial affairs; and (Ndjollo) Jacques, of the Ministry of Trade.

This meeting of commission of experts will be followed by a council of ministers of member states' meeting which will be held from 20 to 21 January. Already, Hubert Abendoh, the CAR's ambassador to Cameroon and his close aides, including Jean-Pierre (Bandouah), first counselor, as well as the association of CAR students in Yaounde have been increasing their contacts so that the CAR community in Cameroon can reserve a warm reception for their august guests who will be attending the conference from the following countries: Chad, the Congo, Gabon, CAR, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zaire. Angola will attend as an observer.

Djibouti's President Elected IGAAD Chairman

AB161906 Dakar PANA in English 1331 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Jan. (PANA) — President Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti was last night elected chairman of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGAAD), according to an ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY report from Djibouti.

Dr Makkonnen Kibret of Ethiopia was elected executive director of IGAAD by the ministerial meeting which preceded the six-nation sumit.

Dr Makkonnen was born on 23 July 1935 in Addis Ababa and is the holder of a PhD degree in agricultural education with emphasis in rural development. He was a senior consultant to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). He is fluent in English, French and Italian.

Addressing the summit last night, Ehtiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said that IGAAD has very important responsibility towards the future generation to overcome drought and consequent famine.

AFP: Kibret Biography

AB160915 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 16 (AFP) — Ministers of member states of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] last night named Ethiopian agriculture expert Makonnen Kibret as the body's first secretary-general after what sources said was a stormy debate.

There were four candidates for the four-year post, including a Somali and a Sudanese whose countries are not on good terms with Ethiopia, and the ministers had to hold a special meeting to fill the position after failing to do so as planned before the IGADD summit which opened here Wednesday.

Mr Makonnen, 50, has experience in diplomacy as well as agriculture and development. Before the Ethiopian revolution of 1974, he was Addis Ababa's ambassador to China for three years. Until his appointment to the IGADD, which groups Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, Mr Makonnen was a departmental head in his country's Agriculture Ministry and a consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The summit resumed here today after all six participating heads of state symbolically each planted a jojoba tree, which is used to halt encroaching desert.

The conference was expected to end later today. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his Ethiopian counterpart Mengistu Haile Mariam were widely forecast to take advantage of their presence here to have their first talks since before they fought a war over the Ogaden in 1977.

OAU's Diouf, Djibouti's Gouled Address IGAAD Meeting

AB161140 Dakar PANA in English 1057 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, 16 Jan (PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has appealed to the international community to continue supporting African countries efforts in rehabilitating their economies particularly their sub-regional plans of action. President Diouf made the appeal yesterday in Djibouti at the opening ceremony of the first assembly meeting of the six Eastern African countries affected by drought. He appealed for donor countries to give substantial assistance to the realisation of the regional programme which he said was a great contribution to Africa's struggle for development.

Underlining the effects of drought, the Senegalese president pointed out that the 1983-84 drouhgt devastated the socio-economic structures of 22 African countries affecting 182 million people which represe[illegible]2 per cent of the continent's total population. He said th[illegible]uation has not since improved and it was incumbent upon the international community to continue assisting countries affected by drought and desertification until they do away with the plague which he said was the main cause of the African crisis.

President Diouf added further that attaining the balance between environment and population required solid strategies for the exploitation of land resources, good management of the environment and utilization of alternative sources of energy. He thanked donors and the United Nations organisations for providing emergency and long term assistance to African countries affected by drought.

He described the establishment of the eastern region Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) as a good example that should be followed.

Experts describe the structure of IGADD which was adopted by experts in February last year as simple, efficient and functional.

The OAU chairman commended Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Siad Barre of Somalia, Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab of Sudan, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti for their timely initiative which he said was in line with last year's resolution encouraging sub-regional cooperation among member states.

He also called for solidarity with liberation movements in the continent and to make the year 1986 the year for liberation until the evil system of apartheid in South Africa was dismantled.

In his opening address Djibouti President El Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon said that the presence of the six heads of state and governments at their first assembly meeting signified their common will which united them to improve and conserve their common heritage. The foundation base we are laying today is an historical event the fruits of which the coming generations will benefit from, he said.

Stressing that misery and suffering know no boundaries, the Djibouti president expressed the need for member countries of IGADD to continue to minimize the effects of drought.

President Gouled noted that the awareness which the members states share must arrest the advancement of desertification but this, he said required maximum mobilisation of all resources. He appealed for international support to complement the efforts being made by the six countries.

The two day conference continues today. It is expected to adopt IGADD basic documents presented for approval by the leaders. The documents include IGADD agreement, internal rules, structures and funding of the Secretariat and the plan of action.

The leaders are also expected later on in the day to sign the agreement establishing IGADD. A final communique will be adopted before the closing session in the evening.

ECOWAS Official on Organization's Problems

AB141632 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Only Nigeria and Ivory Coast have fully paid their contribution to the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. (?Six) of the 16-member organization have not been meeting their financial obligations for the past (?4) years. [Words indistinct] the chairman of the council of ministers of the organization will visit the (?six) states to urge them to pay up.

The executive secretary of the organization, Alhaji Momodu Munu, disclosed this today in Lagos while receiving the vice president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Francis Minah. Sierra Leone is one of the (?six) countries to be [word indistinct] visited. Alhaji Munu, who is also from Sierra Leone, said other problems facing ECOWAS were nonratification of decisions, the different currencies, and poor attendance of experts [words indistinct]. The executive secretary disclosed that only 6 of the (?16) major decisions have been ratified, while only 2 of the 10 currencies used by member states were convertible. This, he said, posed a great problem for interregional trade.

On the achievements of the community, Alhaji Munu announced that seven seed multiplication centers have been set up as well as eight cattle breeding stations.

The Sierra Leone vice president, who is also the country's attorney general and minister of justice, said his country was mindful of its obligations. He agreed that it could be [words indistinct] organization without supporting the body financially. The vice president was accompanied by the Sierra Leonean minister of industry, Michael Abdullai, [words indistinct] foreign affairs, Abdul Karim Koroma.

ALGERIA

Mauritanian President Arrives in Algiers 15 Jan

LD151719 Algiers APS in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 15 Jan (APS) — Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a friendly working visit accompanied by his wife and an important delegation.

On arrival at Houari Boumediene International Airport, the Mauritanian president was welcomed by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

After listening to the national anthems of both countries and reviewing a unit of the Republican Guard which presented arms, the Mauritanian president went to his residence in Algiers.

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on German TV

LD171203 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] German television's Channel One last night conducted an interview with the brother commander of the revolution concerning the recent American-Zionist threats to the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In his interview, the brother commander answered a number of questions pertaining to the American-Zionist threats to the Libyan Arab people and the measures Reagan has taken to freeze Libyan property and bank assets in the United States.

He pointed out that all friendly and fraternal peoples have declared support for the Libyan Arab people against these threats.

[Begin recording] [Question in English fading into superimposed Arabic translation] Are you sorry for the incidents in Rome and Vienna, despite the fact that you said you had no connection with them?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If we were to begin expressing regret, then we must begin by expressing regret about the Dayr Yasin massacres committed by Menahem Begin against the Palestinian people, and the massacres now taking place in South Africa against the innocent black citizens, and the massacres in Grenada committed by the regular American Armed Forces, and the massacres in Sabra and Shatila committed by the terrorist and butcher Sharon who is still a minister in the Israeli Government. We must also feel sorry for the victims on the Libyan airplane which on 23 February 1973, with 99 men, women, and children, was shot down by an Israeli plane over the Sinai. We should be sorry for the massacres in southern Lebanon. We are also sorry about the Rome and Vienna operations. [end recording]

Jallud Prepared 'To Die' for Al-Qadhdhafi's Ideas

LD162112 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud held a news conference this morning which was attended by correspondants from numerous international radio stations, newspapers, and news agencies.

[Unidentified speaker in English] The second point [context not specified] that I would like to stress is that since you have been here, you have witnessed and acquainted yourselves with the situation and come to the conclusion that the confrontation [word indistinct] is not with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi; it is the the Libyan people who are all facing this struggle and facing this confrontation.

[Begin Jallud recording in Arabic] Personally, I believe in all the ideas stated by the brother colonel, and I [am ready] to die for all these ideas. Reagan and the terrorist Reagan administration (?say that the battle is against al-Qadhdhafi) but nobody will believe this. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi represents [the feelings] of young people in the Arab world, Africa, the world, and even in the United States itself, and represents a mass rising to combat the United States and U.S. arrogance. [end recording]

Reportage on Basic People's Congress Meetings

Tarhuna Congress Urges Action

LD161923 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Here are the final resolutions of the Basic People's Congress meeting in Tarhuna:

1. Hastening the establishment of an armed people, and immediate training to handle weapons.

2. Setting up suicide squads to combat the United States everywhere.

3. Registering [for arms training] will begin tomorrow, so that the municipality of Tarhuna can be the first municipality to undertake such an action.

4. Withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. banks.

5. Urging the brother leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to immediately get in touch with the leaders of Arab states to unify Arab ranks [sound of slogans being chanted: One Arab People! One Arab Army! followed by applause] and to direct the Jamahiri arms against U.S. colonialism and Zionism.

6. Urging the brother colonel to begin contacts with Iraq and South Yemen in order to halt the fighting between brothers and to direct the rifle at the hearts of Zionism and colonialism. [sound of slogans being chanted: One People, Not Two Peoples! followed by applause].

7. Beginning an economic boycott of the United States and stopping Arab oil supplies to the United States, given that oil is a strong weapon in battle, and closing its embassies in all the Arab states.

8. Arab workers must not cooperate with U.S. ships, fleets, and U.S. aircraft in Arab ports, and must not supply fuel to them. They must also refrain from extending assistance to them, and guiding them at sea and in the air. [sound of slogans being chanted: We Say to Hell With You and Your Fleet, O Reagan! followed by applause]

9. Doing without the U.S. dollar; setting up an alternative Arab banking system and creating a unified inter-Arab fund.

10. Calling on Arab leaders to awaken from their deep sleep to the threat surging toward them and toward the Arab nation. [sound of slogans being chanted: Palestine Is Arab! No to Capitulation Solutions! followed by applause]

11. Effectively participating in strengthening production and reinforcing it by working on Fridays in any production enterprises inside the municipality, and also working an extra hour each day in various fields and public establishments.

12. Setting up an ad hoc committee to correct trends, so that these trends may be formulated in accordance with the current situation inside the Arab homeland.

13. The Arab revolutionary committees must get in touch with all the Arab masses at the level of the Arab world, and mobilize them in the service of the pan-Arab cause.

14. Removing geographical borders in the Arab homeland, and considering a unified Arab passport as the passport of the Arab homeland [sound of applause and slogans being chanted: One People Not Two Peoples From Marrakech to Bahrain!]

Al-Wakhim on Suicide Squads

LD162050 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1907 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Text" of the resolution of the Basic People's Congress [BPC] at Al-Wakhim in Tripoli read by unidentified member on the rostrum following the discussions — live]

[Text] The Basic People's Congress at Al-Wakhim in Tripoli has discussed the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriyah and the U.S. economic boycott declared by the insignificant comic actor Reagan and has decided the following:

1. The congress recommends upgrading alliances with all anti-U.S. imperialist influence movements which are seeking liberation and emancipation and the achievement of a national identity beginning with the Palestinian revolution, the African liberation movements, the Greens movement in Europe, and other world movements.

2. The congress also recommends continuing with more determination the policy of isolating Zionism and U.S. imperialism from all of their allies in Europe as well as all over the world.

3. The masses of the congress salute the pan-Arab stand in support of the Jamahiriyah's steadfastness in the face of the U.S. challenges. The masses of this congress also salute the rational balanced stand of the West European countries as expressed in their refusal to join in the economic blockade and the aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

4. The congress has decided to turn whoever is capable of carrying arms among the masses of this congress into suicide squads to uproot every unjust aggressor seeking to harm our freedom and dignity.

5. The congress emphasizes that the Arab nation's own powers are stronger than all challenges. Therefore, the congress recommends that the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison undertakes the task of inciting all Arab countries to impose an economic blockade against the barbaric United States, to withdraw all Arab assets in U.S. banks, to call for Arab unity, to follow up the well-known unionist project put forward by the leader of the revolution, and to urge the Arab governments to endorse it.

6. The conferees emphasize the need to expand the combat capability of the armed people's cadres in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to go forward so the militant struggle continues until liberation and victory.

PFLP Official Addresses Basic People's Congress

LD151854 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Speech by Fadl Shrur, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Firas,member of the PFLP-General Command, to a Basic People's Congress meeting; place not given — live]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, people of the Great 1 September Revolution, people who are standing in the front line to defend the Arab nation; people of the armed struggle and firm and principled stances; you revolutionaries:

These days you are witnessing the most glorious pages of the Arab people's struggle and steadfastness against the worst imperialist and Zionist forces. These days you are restoring the Arab nation to its glory; you are restoring the days of the real struggle; you are restoring vitality and fighting spirit to the Arab cause which is defeated and stagnant. What you are doing now, you people of the Great 1 September Revolution, is being recorded everywhere in the Arab homeland from the Gulf to the ocean.

Brothers and sisters, from the positions of struggle, from the bases of fighting, from Lebanon and from Palestine, all Palestine and not only the part which they are fighting about, we convey to you the greetings and promise of all fighters and strugglers that we are with you. This is because we know that you are exposed to threats and you are exposed to blockades because of your stance on the Palestinian cause — the cause of the whole

Arab nation. Your position is the right position and not one that can be bargained.

Great 1 September people and vanguards of this nation, we say to you that the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — when Reagan dares to threaten his person — we say to you that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not only belong to you but to the whole Arab nation. Everywhere in this nation we will continue what the 1 September Revolution did to create the new man, not only on the soil of the Jamahiriyah but also on the soil of the Arab homeland in a material way [muqadimah madiyah] which will have results in the future. From this, we promise you and we promise brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that we of the Palestinian revolution are with you and will remain with you because you are with the cause of the destiny of our Arab nation.

Long live the 1 September Revolution and long live the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Peace to you all.

Tripoli Urges Arab Boycott of U.S. Goods

LD170734 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Masses of our great Arab nation: The Arab nation has adopted positive stands in the face of the imperialist terrorism against the Jamahiriyah. On 22 January the responsible Arab officials will decide the measures they deem fit to face up to the imperialist terrorism and the aggressive economic blockade imposed by the U.S. Administration, which is hostile to the Arab nation and against the Libyan Arab people.

Hence, masses of our Arab nation, it is your duty to affirm to the imperialist forces that the Arabs are one nation and one people living in one homeland, the Arab homeland which extends from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic, and that what affects one part affects all parts.

Rush to adopt the decisive resolution to reply to the economic aggression of imperialism with the Arab economic weapon through the imposition of a total mass boycott of American products and a refusal to deal once and for all with the imperialist concerns that are hostile to the Arab nation.

The imposition of a blockade on all American goods and products in Arab markets will give the Arab regimes a strong push to adopt a strong decision to counter the imperialist terrorism and economic blockade by the imposition of an Arab blockade against America and the countries supporting it against the Arab nation.

Oil Industry Group Discusses U.S. Measures

LD170944 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jan (JANA) — The Executive Council of the Permanent Committee Against Oil and Petrochemcial Monopolies began its emergency meeting in Tripoli last night.

Opening the meeting, the secretary of the committee welcomed the friendly fraternal countries participating in the emergency meeting and which support the peoples' struggle against American imperialism, Zionism, and world monopolies for the sake of liberating all peoples in the world of imperialist hegemony.

He said that the Jamahiriyah, which houses the committee's Secretariat, is the vital vein supplying the struggling peoples with the blood of freedom. He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah has transformed its oil into a peaceful tool serving the good of the peoples and helping to build a new civilization free of oppression and injustice and that it will continue to bolster all liberation movements which are fighting for freedom and independence.

He said that the Jamahiriyah is the country leading the oil-producing countries toward eternal emancipation from all forms of monopolies, pointing out that the American economic measures ordered by President Reagan against the Jamahiriyah people confirm the American imperialist state's determination to restore its full control over world oil resources.

He said that the importance of the oil lies in its serving world peace. But, he added, if it were to fall under the control of a country like the United States, which cares nothing about peace, it will turn into a dangerous tool for the destruction of world peace.

The chairman of the World Federation of Oil and Petrochemicals also addressed the meeting. He confirmed that international public opinion is concerned over the American imperialist threats against the Libyan Arab people, pointing out that this attitude threatens the cause of peace and security in the world.

He expressed the solidarity of 13 members of the Permanent Committee Against Monopolies with the Jamahiriyah people and their denunciation of all the measures adopted by the United States,calling on all the oil unions in the world to condemn these flagrant threats to the Jamahiriyah.

A number of friendly fraternal countries are participating in the Tripoli emergency meeting, including Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco, the PDRY, Iraq, the USSR, Romania, Portugal, and France, in addition to observers from the World Federation of Oil and Petrochemical Workers, the African Trade Unions Federation, the African Federation of Oil Workers, the Arab Federation of Oil Workers, and the Federation of Palestine Workers.

The emergency meeting's opening session was attended by the secretary for Vocational Congresses at the General People's Congress, and a number of the Arab delegations attending the meetings of the Arab Federation of Oil Workers which is currently convening in Tripoli.

The permanent committee's emergency meetings will continue until 19 January to discuss the American and Zionist threats and the American economic measures which Reagan ordered taken

against the people of the Jamahiriyah, in addition to a number of other topics on the agenda.

Mediterranean Progressive Socialists Meeting Opens

LD161527 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1313 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report from the emergency meeting of the Organization of Progressive Socialists for the Mediterranean Region; at the Bab al-Bahr Hotel in Tripoli]

[Text] The emergency meeting of the Organization of the Progressive Socialists for the Mediterranean Region began this morning to discuss the U.S. threats to the Jamahiriyah people. The meeting, which will last for 2 days, is being attended by delegations representing 27 progressive parties and organizations from the various countries adjoining the Mediterranean.

The meeting was opened by brother Ahmad Shihati, secretary general of the organization, who delivered a speech in which he pointed out that this meeting comes within the framework of the moves to check the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriyah and the entire region. He spoke of the dimensions and consequences of the U.S. threats which will not be confined to the people of the Jamahiriyah alone. He said that if a war were to break out between the United States and the Jamahiriyah, it would not be a limited war but an all-out comprehensive war affecting all the peoples of the region.

Shihati refuted the arguments used by the U.S. President for launching his open aggression against the Jamahiriyah, describing them as flimsy and saying that they have failed to convince anyone, not even the most loyal allies of the United States. He said that it is the duty of the world's peoples to ally themselves with the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to regain their land and to set up their independent state.

He said that U.S. imperialism works against the freedom and independence of the peoples and the prevention of the creation of a counterfront by the countries of the Third World.

He concluded by saying: It is our right, indeed our duty, to check the danger and to foil the U.S. designs and clear the Mediterranean of all military bases and fleets so that it will become a lake of security and peace.

He was followed by a representative of the General People's Congress, who thanked the delegations attending the emergency meeting for their response and their solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people and their rejection of the policy of terrorism. He said that we know that the U.S. Administration has persisted in adopting stances opposed to the Libyan people, particularly following the expulsion of its bases from Libya, and has carried out its threats in several ways: political, economic, scientific, and others. He added that the U.S. annals abound with evidence incriminating the U.S. Administration. In this respect, he spoke of the closure of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the United States, the U.S. violations of Libyan airspace, the U.S. economic boycott, and so on and so forth. He said that the presence of the U.S. fleets in the seas and oceans far from U.S. shores is not for the purpose of serving peace, as the U.S. Administration keeps alleging, but to threaten the free countries and force them to submit to the will of the United States.

He pointed out that we are the first on the list before anyone else in the Mediterranean, and that what affects the Jamahiriyah will eventually affect the other countries of the region. We must all unite to turn the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and to strengthen the ties and bonds of friendship among ourselves to bolster freedom and support the oppressed, and we must make our sea a means for communication among our peoples and a link of peace with the other peoples.

The president of the Cypriot Socialist Party then followed. He said that the Mediterranean belongs to us all, we who adjoin it, and no one else has the right to interfere in our affairs. He said that the heroes of the Libyan people have refused to succumb to imperialism, and that they will use all the might they can muster to reply to the imperialist challenges. He declared that there can never be peace in the Mediterranean except on the basis of respect of the freedom of all peoples.

Other chief delegates followed: The chief Syrian delegate, who heads the Syrian Arab Ba'th Party delegation and who is the Syrian ambassador, the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah who leads the FLN delegation, the head of the Greek Communist Party, the head of the Cyprus Workers Party, and the representatives of the Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and the Egyptian National Front.

All the speakers denounced the U.S. provocations and open threats to the Jamahiriyah and its people, and expressed their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Jamahiriyah Receives Expressions of Support

Soviet Muslims

LD162147 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Moscow, Soviet Islamic organizations have issued a statement on the U.S.-Zionist threats against the Jamahiriyah. The statement, which was distributed to the press, declared that the duty of every true armed man — regardless of the country in which he lives — is to ward off the impending danger to Libya, to remove the hand of the U.S. Administration and its collaborators from a sovereign state, and to raise his voice in defense of the Libyan people.

The statement explained that the Muslims of the Soviet Union are following with concern the increasing tension in the Mediterranean region which is fraught with grave consequences for world peace.

The statement pointed out that the U.S. measures and threats aim at harming the achievements of this sovereign Arab country. These threats have (?revealed) the true face of Washington before the Muslims in various countries.

The United States, the statement declared, which is flagrantly violating the rules of law, has decided to strangle this country through economic sanctions, and is preparing for direct military intervention in the affairs of this Muslim country.

The statement called on Muslims throughout the world to vigorously condemn Washington's campaign against Libya. We are inviting Muslims to direct their efforts, the statement says, in accordance with the noble and sublime teachings of our religion in support of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its collaborators. The statement was signed by Mufti (Shams Din Bin Dhia' al-Din Khan), Mufti (Tal'at Taj al-Din), Shaykh (al-Islam Shkura), and Mufti (Mahmud Haqiq).

Iranian Ambassador

LD161647 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Interview with Iranian Ambassador to Libya Mohammad Kazem Khonsari by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded; from the Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] Brothers, we have met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Khonsari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Jamahiriyah. We began by asking him about the dimensions of the U.S. conspiracies against the Jamahiriyah and the attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward this issue.

[Khonsari] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To begin, I would like to thank the brothers of the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland — Voice of the Revolutionary Committees radio — for providing us with this opportunity to talk to our brothers and sisters in the Arab world. As you all know, following the victory of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of the great leader, His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, Iran was transformed into a revolutionary base against imperialism and the Zionists, and the Israeli Embassy in Tehran was immediately changed into an embassy of Palestine, over which the flag of Palestine began to flutter. The U.S. Embassy, which in actual fact was the biggest nest of espionage against the Islamic and free peoples in the region, was overthrown. The U.S. diplomats who were only spies for imperialism and Zionism were arrested. We saw how the United States froze the deposits of the Islamic Republic of Iran in U.S. banks. U.S. aircraft landed U.S. forces in the desert in northeast Iran. But owing to the steadfastness of the heroic Iranian people all the U.S. plans were defeated.

As for our attitude toward the fraternal Jamahiriyah, it is clear. At various times we have declared our principled and firm stances vis-a-vis the U.S. threats. Officials and the leadership in the Islamic Republic of Iran have declared the best and most vigorous stances in support of our brothers in the Jamahiriyah, which were reported quite extensively in the media. The Islamic Republic of Iran, which is one of the most important revolutionary bases in the world, considers any attack by the United States or the Zionist entity against the Jamahiriyah is an attack on Iran itself, and the Islamic Republic of Iran will not remain indifferent with regard to such an attack. The fraternal Muslim Libyan people should be confident that there is a Muslim people, consisting of 45 million revolutionary Iranian Muslims, who will stand shoulder to shoulder with them.

[Correspondent] Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that he is prepared to try to find a way to end the fighting between Iran and Iraq, on condition that the weapons of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples should go to Palestine to liberate it from the Zionists. What is your attitude toward this proposal?

[Khonsari] The attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the need for starting the comprehensive war against the usurping Zionist entity is also clear. Everyone knows that among the most important strategic aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran is the aim of the general mobilization of Muslims to liberate all the occupied territories in Palestine and beloved Jerusalem. So we are prepared to participate effectively side by side with our Muslim and Arab brothers. We have declared, and continue to declare, our total readiness to begin the real war against the usurping Zionist entity.

PFLP's Habash

LD162324 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jan (JANA) — George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP Central Committee, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution. It reads:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The masses of the Palestinian people, the masses of the Arab nation, and all progressive forces of the world are looking at this decisive moment with pride and dignity toward the Great 1 September Revolution as it firmly and assidiously stands against the arrogance of the Reagan administration, which has falsely thought and still thinks that by using its terrorist fleets, warships, aircraft, missiles, and aggressive threats it can defeat the will of the free and struggling peoples. Your courageous stance, which is full of defiance and challenge in confronting the threats of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist entity, is the focus of pride for all nationalist, progressive, and revolutionary forces in the whole Arab world. They have clearly seen that there is a courageous Arab leadership able to challenge the United States and its serious threats of aggression.

What has prompted me to write to you is the PFLP's deep feelings about our sacred duty regarding the very serious threats faced by the Jamahiriyah today, because it is considered an obstacle in the path of imperialist-Zionist schemes aimed at subjugating the masses of our struggling Arab nation.

U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration should know that their battle will not only be against the Jamahiriyah but also against all the nationalist Arab countries, all the progressive forces, and all the Arab masses from the Gulf to the ocean.

We stand with you with everything we have and we will, wholeheartedly and truly, be ready for martyrdom on the pure soil of the Jamahiriyah, which has made us stand with dignity because

we really do feel now that there is an Arab leadership that can, by words and deeds, confront the United States. We consider ourselves to be with you in the trenches of confrontation against the imperialist schemes. We are certain that the masses of the free and independent Libyan Arab people and the masses of the Arab nation are able to confront the aggression and defeat the aggressors.

Finally, allow me, in the name of my comrades in the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, the PFLP members, all the Palestinian fighters, and all the masses of our struggling Palestinian people, to convey to you our warmest greetings of struggle and to hope for continuous progress for you. We are sure that the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, together with all honest people in the world, will confront the aggression and the threats and, with an undeafeated will, will continue its revolutionary and victorious march.

Beninese President Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD152220 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan.15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Ahmed Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin sent a cable to the leader of the revolution in which he said:

"The development of events in the north of our African Continent in the past several days and what serious consequences they create, make our struggling people in Benin, its party and its revolutionary state, which experienced on 16-1-1977 [as received] a barbaric coup of mercenaries of the forces of evil, greet the courage and wisdom which characterised your stance on that day. They greet your rigid standing in the face of the threats and the attack from imperialism and Zionism against the accomplishments of the great Al Fateh of September Revolution in this difficult time the Libyan Arab people and its revolution are experiencing. We would like, in the name of the people of Benin, its party, its revolutionary state and in my name personally, to express to you our solidarity in struggle and constant support for the Jamahiriyah's people and its great revolution.

We greet the power you show by taking your stances in many of your deeds which go in the way of searching for methods and means to take confrontation away from our continent which tries to ensure peace, security and development for our various countries.

The people of Benin, which highly appreciates the great victories of the Al Fateh revolution on all fronts, wishes that the present developments disappear and understanding prevails. The U.S. Government should understand the fact about the feeling of the solidarity in struggle which you express for every defeated, humiliated and crushed people.

The restoration of the legitimate rights in freedom for our oppressed nations in our African Continent and in the Middle East and all over the world will help in ending all forms of violence which we live with for some time. It will allow all states to understand better the ambitions of the Third World nations and their desire for peaceful [word indistinct] existence.

I beseech you, dear brother, to accept the expression of struggle for the feeling of support and solidarity of the people of Benin, its revolutionary state and its party in the present circumstances, which the brave people of Jamahiriyah experiences.

We are confident that Al Fateh revolution will achieve new and enormous victories.

Ready for revolution.

The revolutionary struggle continues. [no end quotation marks received]

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Benin President

LD152341 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan, 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent a cable to President Mathieu Kerekou, the chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party and the president of the People's Republic of Benin on the occasion of martyrs' feast and the 9th anniversary of the victory over the mercenaries.

Mauritanian President Winds Up Visit

Cooperation Minutes Signed

LD151909 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The minutes of the meeting of the 10th session of the Arab Libyan-Mauritanian Joint Committee were signed this morning in Tripoli.

The minutes were signed on behalf of the Libyan Arab side by Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz al-Zulaytini, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Education, and on behalf of the Mauritanian side by brother Salem Ould Lakhal, minister of economy and finance.

The minutes of the meeting include the existing cooperation in the various economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields between the two fraternal countries.

Departs Tripoli

LD151434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He was given a big send-off at Tripoli International Airport where Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of

the Libyan Armed Forces, headed those gathered to see him off. The send-off was attended also by a number of members of the General People's Committee, Libyan Armed Forces officers, ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and members of the staff of the Mauritanian Embassy in the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA the Mauritanian chairman said: Permit me first to express our sincere thanks to the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and through him to the Libyan Arab people for the warm welcome they have accorded us.

He added: We in Mauritania follow with great interest the great achievements made in the Jamahiriyah by the Great 1 September Revolution. Within this framework, I wish to affirm to all in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah our solidarity and support for it against the imperialist threats to its sovereignty.

With regard to the talks with the Libyan leadership, he said, they were positive and have enabled them to discuss Arab, African, and international issues of interest to both countries as well as the various aspects of fraternal cooperation between them.

President Cables Thanks

LD152113 Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan. 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the president of the Mauritanian Islamic Republic, sent a cable to the leader of the revolution after his departure from the Libyan Arab air spaces saying: 'Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, as I leave your country, it gives me a pleasure to convey to you my sincere thanks and through you to the brotherly Libyan Arab people, for the generous hospitality we received during our staying in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

I assure you of the standing of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by the side of Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with the threats which are aimed at harming its sovereignty. Also I am sure, with no doubt what so ever, that the talks we held will enable us to consolidate the relations of friendship and fraternity which bind our two sisterly countries. Accept the highest forms of brotherly consideration.

Anniversary Rally for Al-Nasir in Khartoum Held

LD161734 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1305 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees; unidentified correspondent's report from the VOGAH studio in Khartoum — live]

[Excerpts] On the 68th anniversary of the birth of the great Arab commander Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, a big rally was held at the Assembly Hall at the Al-Kabir Hotel in Khartoum on the initiative of the Arab People's Congress which has held solidarity conferences with the Sudanese people since Tuesday, 14 January 1986. The rally was attended by a large number of brother Sudanese citizens, men and women, and members of the Arab People's Congress who rushed to attend at 1900 on 15 January 1986.

At the start of the rally, Idris al-Banna, head of the rally's steering committee spoke. He said: On the occasion of the birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, I am happy to be among you at this moment when we recall a great man whom the Arabs lost in their darkest hours.

Brother Abu Bakr Mahmud [not further identified] said: We are proud to belong to a generation of which 'Abd an-Nasir was one of the giants. We in Khartoum, the capital of steadfastness, the capital of the three no's, we salute the anniversary of the birthday of 'Abd al-Nasir and pledge to him that we will follow in his footsteps — the road of pride and glory.

The assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, 'Ali Balkhayr followed. He began his speech by citing the Koranic verse: Among believers there are men who have honored their pledge to God, some who have already died while others are still waiting. They have never swerved. He then said: As we commemorate the 68th anniversary of the birthday of the immortal late leader, 'Abd al-Nasir, it is our duty to recall those heroes of our nation who rejected repression and injustice and fought imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and determined to live as honorable men on this earth.

The PLO representative then followed and said: On this occasion we express our admiration for the great Arab people in the name of the Palestine liberation movement, Fatah's upsurge and the revolution of Palestine inside and outside the occupied territory, and in the name of its revolutionaries who look up to our Arab Sudanese people who, thanks to their free will, have played a cultural combat role in Africa. He said: These days, the Great 1 September Revolution is being exposed to U.S. threats. Syria is also exposed to the same threats. The other Arab countries suffer from U.S. and imperialist interference. We see in the threats to the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi an attempt to contain the Great 1 September Revolution and sway it away from its pan-Arab dimension. These threats of aggression, he said, are aimed at stopping the Jamahiriyah's participation in and support for the Palestine and Lebanese national forces and forcing them out of the sphere of real influence.

The rally, held by the Arab People's Congress and attended by large crowds of Sudanese Arab masses, received a cable from the Movement of the Revolutionary Sudanese Committee.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Returns From Libya, Algeria, Niger Tour

AB161814 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, returned to Nouakchott a while ago

from Algiers following a trip which took him successively to Libya and Algeria where he made friendly working visits. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival by Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, CMSN member and minister of interior, who handled pending matters during the absence of the head of state, and the governor of the Nouakchott District, as well as the members of the civilian and military cabinet of the CMSN chairman and head of state.

The head of state made the following statement: From 13 to 16 January 1986, I paid visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirihah, the Republic of Niger, and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which fall within the framework of the periodic consultations that we are used to having with friendly peoples whereever they are. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, my delegation and I held important discussions with the Libyan leadership on various aspects of the fruitful and fraternal cooperation between our two countries. We exchanged views on Arab, African, and international issues of common interest. In this regard, we expressed the support of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Libyan leadership to foil any attempts against this sister country's sovereignty.

The visits I made to Niger and Algeria offered me the opportunity to meet with my brothers, General Seyni Kountche and President Chadli Bendjedid, and to discuss with them issues of interest to our three countries.

MOROCCO

Lamrani Presides Over Government Council Meeting

LD170101 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 16 (MAP) — Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani presided Wednesday over a government council which heard exposes by a number of cabinet members and looked into several draft decrees and international conventions.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali briefed the council on the works of the 16th Foreign Ministers Islamic Conference recently held in Fes. Filali recalled the message read out before the conference by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed on behalf of King Hassan II of Morocco and said that in spite of the hostile Syrian attitude towards Egyptian participation, the works of the conference were dominated by friendship and sincerity. He underlined the leading role played by the host country which also chairs the Islamic summit and the Al-Quds [Jerusalem] committee and said Morocco endeavored to bring close views within the committees and within the plenary session and effectively contributed to the elaboration of action plans in the fields of culture, administration, and politics.

The Moroccan minister said the conference has thoroughly been through the question of the Al-Quds and the Palestinian people and unanimously decided to grant priority to action in this issue in the light of recent developments.

Moroccan Minister of Habus [as received] and Islamic Affairs Abdelkebir M'Daghri Alaoui made an expose on the [word indistinct] colloquy on the "Tarika Tijanya" held last Dec 23-29 in Fes.

The minister underlined the significance of the holding in Morocco of this colloquy which gathered 600 people coming from 16 countries. He also stressed the huge impact of the royal message read out during the opening ceremony and the positive results of this colloquy for the Islamic causes and the Islamic nation. He also recalled the support of participants to Moroccan territorial integrity.

The government council was also briefed on the preparation of the coming five year development plan by the minister in charge of planning, Rachidi Ghazouani. The minister explained that 1986 is a transition year that will be devoted to careful preparation of the five year socio-economic development plan. This plan, he said, will adopt a strategy seeking ahigher growth rate and meeting development needs as listed in the governmental declaration before the hause of representatives which stressed the promotion of employment and meeting basic needs of the population.

The council then examined a number of international conventions and draft decrees pertaining to environment protection and real-estate.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Chairs 15 Jan Cabinet Session

LD151841 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 15 (SUNA) — Chaired by Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah the Cabinet in its today's session endorsed a draft law to ratify a loan agreement between Sudan and Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development to finance the project aimed at finishing Sannar Damazin (central region) Highway. The Council of Ministers also approved the draft law of the geological research general corporation, the draft law of the national corporation of the rural water resources development, and another agreement between Sudan and the International Development Agency (IDA) to fund the energy sector modernization project. In its session the Cabinet heard [word indistinct] Kurdufan region where a number of students and people recently staged demonstrations.

One Dead, Others Injured in Kurdufan Riots

JN161218 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 16 (SUNA) — 40 policemen and, 8 civilians were injured and one other killed in riots that broke out at Al-Ubayyid capital of Kurdufan region, western Sudan, last Saturday [11 January], the daily newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* today said.

The riots occurred when some students staged a demonstration joined by a number of civilians and when the army intervened to

bring about order and protect the vital establishments and police centers, which were targeted by the demonstrators, the paper said. Quoting acting police director, Gen. Ibrahim Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim the paper said no full information were available on the events due to difficulty of communication and that police director general Gen. Faysal Muhammad Khalil had left here yesterday for Al-Ubayyid to get acquainted with the incidents.

Minister of Interior, Gen. 'Abbas Madani, has briefed the Council of Ministers on Al-Ubayyid incidents in its yesterday's regular meeting.

The internal minister stated that one civilian was killed and three other were seriously injured and that the riots resulted in a great number of casualties and material damages.

He said that he had sent a fact-finding committee made up of police rankers, police director general and security director and added, however, that the latest reports he received showed that the situation became stable and life turned to its normality.

On the other hand passengers coming from Al-Ubayyid said that the riots broke out when the women students of Al-Ubayyid higher secondary school walked out the closed school and when police tried to disperse the procession, exciting other students followed by numbers of civilian to stage a great demonstration.

Defense Minister on Attacks by 'Outlaw Forces'

JN161540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Jan (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, has stressed that the People's Armed Forces are in full control of the Equatoria and Upper Nile Regions in the southern area and that the security situation there is reassuring and stable.

In a statement to the press today, his excellency added that outlaw forces, which recently committed a massacre in Yirol against defenseless civilians, tried in the past 2 days to fight the People's Armed Froces at the (Rumbuk) garrison in the Lakes Province, but the Armed Forces were able to repulse the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the outlaws. He added that he believes divisions emerged in the outlaw ranks.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also stated that another outlaw force looted (Dim Mansur) village in the border strip between Sudan and Ethiopia. Meanwhile, a unit from this force shelled the Kurmuk garrison in the north. He noted that about 100 shells fell on the garrison from across the border. He added that the Armed Froces suffered no casualties. His excellency added that the Armed Forces are now combing the border area. [Sentence indistinct].

TUNISIA

Turkish President Kenan Evren Arrives 16 Jan

LD161732 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] As a means of consolidating the strong cooperation between Tunisia and Turkey and in affirmation of these relations which are rooted in history, and following an invitation from the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, Turkish President Kenan Evren today began an official visit to Tunisia that will continue until next Saturday.

President Habib Bourguiba led those welcoming the Turkish president at Tunis-Carthage International airport. The great struggler welcomed his eminent guest and expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at welcoming President Kenan Evren. He recalled the strong [word indistinct] ties between the two fraternal countries. He said it was a great day for Tunisia to welcome the president of Turkey.

Among those welcoming the Turkish president at the aircraft steps were Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior; his wife Fathia Mzali, minister of family and women's advancement; and Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense.

After saluting the Tunisian flag while the two countries' national anthems were played, the Turkish president inspected the honor guard. President Kenan Evren then shook hands with House of Deputies Speaker Mahmoud Messadi and the others present to welcome him: members of the government, the Political Bureau, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tunisia led by the doyen, Kuwaiti Ambassador Majran Ahmad al-Hamad. He also shook hands with members of the Turkish Embassy and representatives of the Turkish community in Tunisia.

President Evren made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting Tunisia — a country which is a friend of Turkey — at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba. He remarked that the firm ground on which Turkish-Tunisian friendship is based draws strength from history and common cultural and moral values, and the two countries [words indistinct]. The Turkish president said President Habib Bourguiba has contributed to a great extent to the development of friendship between the two countries, which has now reached a very satisfactory stage. We are well aware of the sincere sentiments felt by President Habib Bourguiba for our country and people and his appreciation and admiration for our great leader Kamal Ataturk. [Sentence indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

Government Issues Statement on Situation in PDRY

EA161927 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Provisional Military Government [PMG] [as heard] says it is ready to give assistance to those who support the socialist path of development followed by the PDRY, meaning the revolutionary force led by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the Yemen Socialist Party and government, and to the people of Yemen.

In its statement on the issue today, the PMG strongly condemned all interference in the internal affairs of the country by taking advantage of the crisis that has arisen in the PDRY and by giving support to reactionary and regressive forces. The statement issued by the PMG reads as follows:

The grave situation created recently in the PDRY, because of the problems stirred up by reactionary and regressive forces since 13 January 1986, has caused extreme sadness to revolutionary Ethiopia and to all peace-loving forces. The situation is detrimental as it hinders the socioeconomic growth achieved by the PDRY by following the revolutionary path since becoming free of colonialism thanks to the struggle for independence by the people of Yemen and their beloved children.

In addition to getting rid of the yoke of colonialism, the people of the PDRY have been able to make free social and economic progress under the leadership of the vanguard party. It has gained considerable respect in the eyes of the people of the world for its substantial achievements. As the PDRY makes its notable contribution, in particular to preserving peace in the region and throughout the world, it has come to be regarded as a country which sets an example. It is well known that through its stand on justice and peace and its spirit of proletarian internationalism it shows tangible solidarity with anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces.

The recent situation created in a country which stands for peace and social growth is against the interests of its people and a loss for all peace-loving people of the world. Furthermore, since it creates a loophole for those to whom peace and the well-being and the interests of the people ar anathema, it has to be rectified immediately. The PMG of Ethiopia strongly condemns all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY by taking advantage of the situation and giving support to reactionary and regressive forces.

Eritrean Front Reports 14 Jan Attack on Asmara Base

EA161847 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Members of a special commando unit of the heroic EPLF [Ethiopian People's Liberation Front] forces entered one of the Dergue's air force bases the day before yesterday, 14 January 1986, carried out a very successful operation, and returned home safety.

During the operation, which lasted from 2145 to 2215, the heroic members of the special commando unit burned more than 40 of the Dergue's aircraft of various types and set fire to the bomb and ammunition dumps at the airfield. The bombs were ignited by the fire and they exploded, spreading the fire and lighting up the air base like the noonday sun. For this reason our heroic fighters had no difficulty hitting their targets. They easily struck the aircraft and the depots with their rockets and grenades. Even though details of the aircraft losses are not yet known, it has been confirmed that at least 40 were destroyed. During the operation, 80 percent of the Asmara air force base was reduced to (?ashes).

Yesterday, Dergue officials prevented access to Asmara town for the whole day in order to conceal their losses.

TANZANIA

Iranian President Arrives in Dar es Salaam

EA162247 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning on a 2-day visit to the country. President Khamene'i, at the head of a high-powered 107-strong delegation, was met at Dar es Salaam international airport by his host, President Ali Hasan Nwinyi, together with party and government leaders.

Mwinyi, Khamene'i Talks Begin

EA162254 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 16 jan 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today held talks with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran at State House in Dar Es Salaam. The talks, which lasted for almost 1 hour, covered issues of common interest including ways to (?step up) the good relations existing between Tanzania and Iran.

The two presidents reviewed the current international situation, with special emphasis on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the Palestine Liberation war. President Mwinyi briefed President Khamene'i and his delegation on the serious economic problems facing Tanzania and steps being taken by the government to improve the situation.

The Tanzania delegation at the talks included the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba; the foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa; and the minister of finance, economic affairs and planning, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya.

UGANDA

Okello Discusses Zaire Visit, National Situation

AB151748 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic was at the Ndjili Airport this morning

to see off his Ugandan counterpart, General Tito Okello, who left us this morning after a brief 24-hour stay in our country.

During his Zairian visit, the Ugandan head held talks with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on bilateral cooperation between Kinshasa and Kampala.

During this visit the two heads of state discussed the problem of peace in Uganda. Zaire, which was formerly faced with similar problems and is affected by what is happening in Uganda knows the value of peace and harmony. In any case, as Uganda neighbor, Zaire is committed to contributing towards peace in Uganda.

Gen Tito Okello told Lubala Kapasa in an interview that even if the Nairobi agreement is not implemented, his country will not resort to a military solution.

[Begin recording] [Okello in English fading into translation into French] We came here to meet His Excellency Marshal Mobutu. This meeting was between neighbors on brotherly terms. The last time I was here there were too many people so I did not have the time to meet Marshal Mobutu in private, that is why I have come again to have ample time to told talks with him.

[Kapasa] Mr President, your country has a lot of problems with achieving peace. Some agreements were recently signed under the supervision of President Arap Moi of Kenya, but it seems that these agreements are not functioning very well. Is the solution to the Ugandan problem a political or military one?

[Okello] When I came to power, I appealed to all Ugandan refugees, in both voluntary and forced exile, to return to the country, and many of them came back but Museveni did not return, so I contacted my neighbors like Arap Moi of Kenya, and former Tanzanian president Nyerere to inform them of the situation in Uganda. After this, negotiations began which led to the signing of the Nairobi agreement. Though the agreement is not being implemented, the solution I am envisioning at the moment is not military.

I want to return to see the chairman of the negotiations, President Arap Moi, to prepare another agreement with my brother Museveni, because we have already proposed to him the post of vice president of the military Council.

[Kapsa] Mr President, are you expecting a contribution from Zaire in finding a solution to peace in your country? What kind of help do you need?

[Okello] I think that Zaire, as a neighboring country, is also affected by the crisis in Uganda, so it must do everything possible to contribute to the search of a solution for Uganda. I cannot say what kind of help it can give, but it will depend on Zaire's means.

[Kapasa] Mr President, what is the most tangible outcome of your talk?

[Okello] I cannot talk about a tangible outcome at this stage but I can say that our talks were very fruitful. Your president, as a great leader, could contact other presidents in the region, and it is only after this that we can evaluate the results. [end recording]

Military Wing Reportedly Placed on Alert

EA171146 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] One of the fighting groups with a seat on the Military Council, the Federal Democratic Movement, has placed its military wing, the Federal Democratic Army [FDA], on full military alert, following the adbuction and disappearance of one of its senior officers five days ago.

A spokesman of FEDEMU said yesterday that following the abduction of Lieutenant Bbosa Musisi by "soldiers of Makindye military barracks", Fda commander Lieutenant Colonel George Nkwango has ordered all his troops to go on full military alert with immediate effect.

The spokesman said Lt Bbosa was abducted by soldiers manning a road block on Salama Road near Kampala on the afternoon of 11 January. The officer, who was travelling in a military landrover with a FEDEMU sympathiser, Mr Hamidu Sekitoleko, was later taken to Makindye military barracks, the FEDEMU spokesman said.

He said with the help of the commanding officer of Makindye, Lieutenant Colonel Christoper Mawadri, three regimental sergeant-majors had been arrested in connection with the abduction. He added that Lt Col Mawadri had also arrested five more soldiers. All the six are being held up at Luzira maximum security prison on the outskirts of Kampala.

AFP Reports New Clashes Between Troops, Guerrillas

AB171440 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 17 (AFP) — Government troops and guerrillas of the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA) clashed south and west of Kampala today, a government spokesman said, as the sound of heavy arms could be heard near the capital.

Heavy shooting and explosions were heard for about an hour from the Natete area south of the capital, and later from the direction of Buloba, 20 kilometres (about 12 miles) from Kampala along a key road leading westwards to the town of Mityana.

Shops in the city centre closed early today as commuters hurried home, and residents from Natete fled into Kampala.

The fighting came one month after the signing of a cease-fire agreement by the ruling Military Council and the NRA, which controls much of western Uganda.

The government spokesman said the NRA had initiated the fighting, violating the ceasefire agreement on "several fronts".

He said details of the fighting were still coming in, and a further statement would be issued later today.

A Kenyan military team sent to Uganda under the terms of the December 17 peace agreement had been informed of the clashes, he added.

A 51-member international observer team is in Uganda to monitor observance of the agreement, which was signed in Nairobi under the auspices of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

BBC Interviews NRA External Operations Chief
MB091752 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Ugandan Military Council is accusing the National Resistance Army [NRA] of effectively preventing the implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement. It says the NRA's leader, Yoweri Museveni, and other NRA members have failed to turn up in Kampala to take their agreed seats on the Military Council. It also accuses the NRA of not opening the roads to the south and west of Kampala. Here in London, Robin White asked (Matthew Luke Kaiyre), the NRA secretary for external operations, how he responded to the Military Council's accusations.

[Begin recording] [(Kaiyre)] No. This accusation is certainly not justified by the conditions as they exist in Uganda right now, because the most serious setback to the implementation of the agreement is the large-scale escalation of human rights violations. Since the agreement was signed, there has been large-scale murders, large-scale looting and so forth, and these have principally been responsible for the nonimplementation of the agreement.

[White] But the Ugandan Government is making several specific complaints. They say, for instance, that Museveni himself should now be in Kampala. Why is he not there?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, I don't think that the question of Museveni being in Kampala is really the matter that concerns the implementation of the agreement. What is important is to have all these things stopped and then conditions can be created for the members, together with Museveni, to come into Kampala for the first meeting.

[White] But why hasn't he been, why hasn't he gone now?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, Museveni cannot go into Kampala because the fact that Museveni could get on a place and go to Kampala is really not the important thing. [sentence as heard]

[White] It is said in the agreement that he should be there.
[(Kaiyre)] How can Museveni just get on the car or in a plane and go to Kampala? The most important thing is not just his presence but the establishment of conditions which would make it possible fornot just Museveni alone but for the other members of the NRA to come into Kampala to play their full part.

[White] Buy why can't they all go. Are they frightened for their lives? What is the problem?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, I don't think that is the case because a number of measures are supposed to be implemented and followed before the first council meeting can take place. These have been set up very, very clearly in the sequence of events which should take place before that happens: there is reconnaissance team, there is deminlitarization of Kampala, there is ad hoc committee and there is, indeed, the observation of the cease-fire provisions which so far have not been implemented. Until these things have been done, the presence of the chairman of our movement going to Kampala is not really a very important factor.

[White] The other specific complaint that the Ugandan Government has made is that you haven't opened the roads westwards toward places like Masaka and toward Rwanda?
[(Kaiyre)] The provision about the opening of roads states categorically that those roads should be opned for both civilians and for commercial traffic. Now, conditions must be worked out in such a way that when these roads are opened, they don't in any way lead to resumptions of hostilities. That is extremely important because when we opened these roads, we must make sure that it is not a way to open, for example for troops to move from one area into another when it is supposed to be opened for just civilians and commercial traffic alone. So, it is not just our side. It is also their side.

[White] But they seem willing for the roads to be reopened.
[(Kaiyre)] I am not aware of that.

[White] You think they are not willing?
[(Kaiyre)] Yes, because I am not aware that traffic which normally has moved form Kampala up to Katonga River, at this stage, I am not aware that traffic has been moving in the areas where they are controlling.

[White] But you say that you are willing to reopen the roads?
[(Kaiyre)] Once conditions have been created, as I say, we are willing to reopen the roads.

[White] There have been some reports that the real problem is that you can't sell this agreement to your own rank and file and that if you, Museveni, and other people were to go to Kampala and take part in a new government, this would lead to a rebellion in your own ranks.
[(Kaiyre)] I don't think that that is also a justified observation. It is true that in the countryside and in our own movement there is a general opinion that the people we have signed the agreement with are not able to implement what we have agreed, and they are not even in a position to control their own side of the bargain, and, therefore, that perhaps this agreement is not gong to take us very far. But, as leaders, we have been able to explain to the satisfaction of our people that it is in the interest of peace and unity that this agreement should be implemented, and we have therefore set ourselves the objective of implementing it. So, there is no basis or justification for saying there is a division about whether or not this agreement is good or bad thing. We have been able to explain to everybody that what we have done is the best course of action.

[White] Would Museveni be overthrown if he went to Kampala?
[(Kaiyre] Certainly not. We have an integrated movement. We have integrated leadership and the question of overthrowing anybody does not arise. We have a collective leadership and we are all totally committed to the leadership of the movement as it exists now. [end recording]

CAMEROON

Government Ratifies OAU Refugee Convention

AB151620 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 15 (AFP) — The West-Central African state of Cameroon has become the 39th member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to ratify the OAU's refugee convention, the pan-African body's secretariat has announced here.

The convention was adopted by OAU heads of state and government in 1969, and came into force in 1974.

Canadian Envoy Delivers Mulroney Message to Biya

AB162238 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An important Canadian emissary was received this morning by the head of state. Lucien Buchard, who is Canada's ambassador to Paris, came to deliver a personal message from his excellency Brian Mulroney, Canadia's prime minister. On his mission, Lucien Buchard disclosed that it was in connection with preparations for the francophone countries summit scheduled to take place in February in Paris.

CHAD

Detainees, Political Prisoners To Be Released 17 Jan

AB162121 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] It is now confirmed. Tomorrow, 17 January 1986, all detainees and political prisoners in Chad will be set free. The news came to us in the newsroom of Radio Chad [words indistinct] within the framework to demonstrate his humanism and his desire for national reconciliation among all the children of this country. He had, in view of the recent political developments, already demonstrated that we cannot build Chad without the children of this country. Moreover, the patriots leading this country have always called for national reconcilication. Through this decision, the Government of the Third Republic has again confirmed its credibility and has at the same time demonstrated that the accords signed with the other (?factions) will be respected. So, it is a matter of credibility and confidence. This great event will take place within the premises of the Office of National Security at the Ndjamena central police station. Therefore, it will be superfluous to add that it will be an (?act) of reconciliation that will be signed tomorrow in Ndjamena at 1030.

Habre Receives Message From Cameroonian President

AB162135 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A distinguished guest was received this morning by the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. He is Sadou Hayatou, Cameroon's minister of planning and territorial administration, who arrived in the capital this morning with a message from President Paul Biya of Cameroon to his Chadian counterpart, El Hadj Hissein Habre. Bilateral relations between Cameroon and Chad and the issue of repatriation of Chadian exiles on Cameroonian territory were the topics discussed during the audience which the head of state granted to President Paul Biya's emissary.

RWANDA

Loan Agreement Signed With Saudi Arabia

AB152214 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Saudi Arabia has just granted a loan of more than 400 billion CFA francs to Rwanda under an agreement signed in the Rwandan capital yesterday. The money will help to finance the construction project of a second hospital of about 700 beds in Kigali.

ZAIRE

USSR Union Delegation Arrives for 2-Day Visit

AB161546 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jan (AZAP) — L.J. Poprukayla, chairman of the Trade Union Committee of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday from Moscow at the head of a delegation of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Union of the USSR, for a 2-day official mission to the National Federation of the Clothing, Leather and Textile Workers Union of the National Union of Workers of Zaire.

BURKINA FASO

Ghana's Rawlings Visits, Addresses Press

AB162215 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The ties of solidarity between the Ghanaian and Burkinabe revolutions are in excellent shape. As an illustration, Comrade Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] of Ghana, spent some hours today on a visit to Ouagadougou. It is recalled that during the war of aggression against Burkina Faso, a high-powered delegation had been sent to Burkina Faso by Chairman Rawlings. Today, he has traveled to meet the comrade president of Burkina Faso. It may be noted that Presidents Rawlings and Sankara were accompanied by high personalities of the two countries. At the guesthouse where they received the press, the two presidents answered some questions. The PNDC chairman began by situating the context of his visit to Burkina.

[Begin recording] [Rawlings in English fading into French translation] I believe that a very important meeting is taking place tomorrow in Ivory Coast. And we consider it our duty to impress upon our brothers of Burkina Faso and Mali the importance, the need, to honor that meeting. This is so because at that meeting the issue will be war and peace. And what can be achieved, what can be done in terms of gains and losses will depend on the two parties in question. Because, when it comes to war and peace, it is the parties concerned, who by their contribution, their willingness to arrive at a result, their willingness to compromise, can achieve peace or go to war. And of course there are those who have called the meeting, those who have gathered (?for the) meeting. But it is not so much those people — Ivory Coast or Togo — who could contribute to attaining the desired aim of peace and stability in the region. It is Mali and Burkina, which are concerned, that can — no matter what the proposals of the others who have invited them may be — realize the objective of war or peace.

I must insist that for us it is a very sad thing. It is a very painful thing to see that this case, which has been dragging on for years between Burkina Faso and Mali, has had to develop again into an armed confrontation. It is a sad case because between Burkina and Ghana on the one hand, and Mali and Ghana on the other, we have a lot in common. A lot of things unite our three countries. Therefore, what should happen is that if there is a dispute, we should be able to resolve it in a different manner than through armed forces confrontation.

There are some people who have an interest in provoking friction between Burkina Faso and Mali. They should be made to understand once and for all that we mean to resolve our conflicts through negotiation and achieve peace through negotiation. We should not allow others to succeed in sowing trouble between our three countries.

I wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Nigeria and Libya for the efforts which they made to obtain the ceasing of this conflict and to bring the escalation to an end. Of course, other brothers took up the duty of continuing the work of negotiation. It is a good thing; it is also a success. But it is very important for us to realize that we owe a debt of gratitude to our Nigerian and Libyan brothers for all the efforts which they made toward stopping the conflict.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, what political analysis do you make of the willingness of Burkina Faso to establish a veritable peace between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples?

[Rawlings] I must tell you frankly that is is one of the fundamental reasons for which I am here. The efforts made by Brother Sankara to ensure peace between the two countries, the numerous initiatives made by him to obtain that the war does not [word indistinct]. That is a demonstration by Brother Sankara of a his African (?sense), and it is one of the reasons [illegible] which I am here. [Words indistinct] we owe a lot of thank[illegible] our Libyan and Nigerian brothers for the efforts they made to achieve a cease-fire, and notice should taken of the initiatives Brother Sankara made right from the beginning of the conflict to ensure that there would be no armed conflict; it is a fact which honors him, and I salute him. And of course we thank all those who obtained the cease-fire. But we notice that Brother Sankara was always continuing his efforts of ensuring peace. After engaging in a [?defensive] war, immediately when the cease-fire was obtained, he withdrew his troops from the borders and freed the prisoners. And we are happy to observe that Brother Traore also followed this and observed the conditions of the cease-fire.

There is a lesson in this which we have all learned recently (from) Brother Sankara, whom I salute. [end reocrding]

Elsewhere, answering questions from the [illegible]hanaian press, Chairman Rawlings referred to the imperiali[illegible] manifestation in the Mali-Burkina Faso war, and suggested to all Africans the need to banish (?the experience). Comrade Rawlings stressed that the important thing is that African peoples should devote themselves to the most urgent battles which are mostly economic. This is why he is hopeful about the outcome of tomorrow's meeting in Ivory Coast.

Accra Report

AB162057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today paid a 1-day working visit to Burkina Faso. He was accompanied by the chief operations officer, Gondar Barracks, Major Courage Kwashiga, and Lieutenant Commander Baafour Gyimah of the PNDC Secretariat. Flight Lt Rawlings was met at the Ouagadougou airport by Captain Thomas Sankara. Immediately after arrival, Flight Lt Rawlings and Capt Sankara held discussions behind closed doors.

Briefing newsmen later, Chairman Rawlings said he was in Ouagadougou as a duty to impress upon Burkina Faso and Mali the importance of honoring their border dispute summit which comes on in Yamoussoukro in the Ivory Coast tomorrow. He pointed out that the spirit behind the meeting is to achieve peace and stability in the subregion and this will depend upon what

Capt Sankara and President Moussa Traore will put into the deliberations. It will also depend on how much compromise they are prepared to make to end their border dispute. The Ghanaian leader said the recent war between the two countries has caused the death of Africans, adding: It does not matter whether the victims were Malians, Burkinabe, or Ghanaians. What is important is they were Africans.

Flight Lt Rawlings took the opportunity to express his gratitude to the Nigerian leader, Major General Babangida and Brother al-Qadhdhafi of Libya for their initiative in bringing about the cease-fire. Chairman Rawlings said he is optimistic about tomorrow's meeting because of fruitful discussions he had with the Burkinabe leadership.

Capt Sankara denied reports that 630 Malians and 28 Burkinabe were killed during the war. He made it clear that the number of people killed was a matter between the two countries, adding: we are not going to give this sensational result to the inquirers. These will be made known at an appropriate time. According to the Burkinabe leader, they are not going to allow foreign powers to escalate the war and destroy their people. Captain Sankara stressed that with several development projects under way, any money channeled into the war will be a waste. He stressed that such a situation should not be allowed to arise.

Present at the meeting was the Burkina minister of defense, Jean-Baptiste Lingani, and Ghana's Ambassador in Ouagadougou Dr Ekeli Nordor.

Minister Reports Number of Dead in War With Mali

AB161728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1335 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Following the many rumors currently circulating about the Burkina-Mali conflict, and following the mind-poisoning campaign of some Western media, Major Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of people's defense, this afternoon gave the exact outcome of the battles to our reporters Kloutan Samake and Edmond Blaise Zongo:

[Begin recording] [First reporter] Comrade Minister, you have already announced concrete measures at the military level aimed at accomplishing Burkina's desire for peace with other peoples, and especially the Malian people. Among these measures you announced the return of our troops to their barracks. But the general outcry provoked by this war is still strong, especially when one thinks about the human losses, and more especially when some media circles continue to propagate their mind-poisoning campaign by asserting that so heavy were Burkina's losses that it will take it a long time to bury its dead. This makes the public wonder. To appease people's mind, what is the exact situation, and what other information can you give us on this subject?

[Lingani] Thank you, comrade. I thought we have gotten out of the stocktaking period, because the desire for peace has been manifested on each side; the Bamako authorities have expressed this, and we thought we should rather think about what is likely to unite us rather than divide us, and it is not proper that each side should continue to talk about the outcome of the war. But since you have asked me the question, especially with the aim of appeasing people's mind, I will tell you that on our part, we will continue to show our good faith and the necessary effort toward peace between the Malian and Burkinabe peoples. To this end, and since you have asked the question, we also believe that the people have the right to information and the truth, and we cannot shirk our duty.

Concerning losses, we recorded some losses during this conflict, and we know what we have lost. I can give you the outcome of the war without going into details; I can give you the number of militants we lost on the various fronts of operations and sectors:

On the northern front, we recorded 16 dead or missing soldiers following the surprise attack launched by the Malian troops on Dionounga on the 25th [December 1985] in the early morning. And you know the circumstances of this attack. I can refer you to the statements our prisoners made in Bamako when they were taken there. They clearly explained under what circumstances they were attacked. That attack left 16 dead. On the civilian side in the same area, you should know that at Ouahigouya — of course you followed all the information day to day during the war —on the first day of the Malian air raids, there were 2 civilian dead, and on the second day there were 9; therefore we recorded 11 civilians dead during those air raids.

On the northwestern front, seven civilians were reported missing following the Malian attack on Mandouba and Touba. We still do not know what has become of these civilians. Are they dead or are they simply missing? Perhaps during the fighting they were taken somewhere in enemy territory, we still do not have any information about them; but for now, we count them among the missing. In the same area, a noncommissioned officer, a sergeant, died accidentally while operating his weapon.

On the western front, precisely at Faramana, nine civilians died — five women and four men. And during the battle of Koloko, we lost two sub-officers and one rank-and file soldier, who died in a road accident. We also lost one civilian in the same area.

Therefore, in all, we recorded (?48) militants dead — 20 soldiers and 28 civilians — during the period of war. Here then is the precise outcome of the war I would like to provide for your information.

[Second report] Comrade Minister do you think this information is sufficient to appease the families of the dead? If not, do you have any additional information to add?

[Lingani] If you ask for additional information, I would tell you that I will not go as far as giving you the names of all those who died in the conflict. But you must know that on our part, we have taken the necessary steps to have the families concerned informed individually. I believe this is also part of our responsibility and our duty. So you must know that all the families will be individually informed through the appropriate channels. That is all I can tell you now. [end recording]

Campaore-Led Delegation Returns From Nigeria

AB162325 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] From 13 to 15 January this year, a Burkinabe delegation visited Lagos in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The delegation was led by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state at the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of Justice. It included Comrade General Babati, grand chancellor of the Order of the Golden Star of Burkina Faso; Captain Souley Mohammed, permanent secretary at the Presidency and managing director of Sonabi [expansion unknown]; Diallo Arba Ama, counselor at the Burkina Faso Presidency; and Sano Marius of the Sonali [expansion unknown] head office. The delegation was received by His Excellency Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. During the audience, Captain Blaise Compaore delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara congratulating Nigeria for its active and positive role in the stopping of hostilities between Mali and Burkina Faso during the Christmas war (?fomented) by international imperialism. Nigeria has thus contributed to restoring calmness which will enable the two sides to find a just solution to the conflict between them.

President Babangida congratulated President Sankara for all the initiatives that he has taken and which are aimed at clearly showing Burkina Faso's attachment to peace and harmony between Malians and Burkinabe. He expressed the hope that the cease-fire will be transformed by the two countries into a lasting peace, and that they will make good use of it to achieve a negotiated solution through the mechanisms of the appropriate intenational bodies. This visit enabled Captain Blaise Compaore to examine with the appropriate international bodies. This visit enabled Captain Blaise Compaore to examine with the appropriate Nigerian authorities, the ways and means of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between Nigeria and Burkina Faso, particularly in the field of trade. Concrete measures will soon be taken to cement the political will of the two countries to activate their ties of cooperation.

CAPE VERDE

Prime Minister Pires Forms New Cabinet

AB161613 Paris AFP in French 1538 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP) — The list of the new Government of the Republic of Cape Verde formed by Prime Minister Major Pedro Pires and published in Praia on Thursday, is as follows:

Minister of justice: Jose Eduardo Araujo (new);
Minister of foreign affairs: Major Silvino da Luz (unchanged);
Minister of transports, trade, and tourism: Major Osvaldo Lopes da Silva (former minister of economy and finance)
Minister of the armed forces and security: Major Julio de Carvalho (former minister of interior);
Minister of agriculture and fisheries: Major Joao Pereira Silva (former minister of rural development);
Minister of local government and town planning: Tito Ramos (former minister of public works);
Minister of health, labor and social welfare: Dr Ireneu Gomes (unchanged);
Minister of industry and energy: Adao Rocha (unchanged);
Deputy minister to the prime minister: Herculano Vieira (former minister of transports);
Deputy minister of planning and cooperation: Jose Brito (former secretary of state for planning and cooperation);
Deputy minister of finance: Arnaldo Franca (former secretary of state for finance);

Minister of information, culture and sport: David Hopfer Almada (former minister of justice);
Minister of education: Andre Corsino Tolentimo (unchanged);
Secretary of state for trade and tourism: Virgilio Fernandes (unchanged);
Secretary of state for foreign affairs: Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos (unchanged);

Secretary of state for fisheries: Miguel Lima (unchanged);
Assistant secretary of state to the prime minister: Joao de Deus Maximiano (former secretary of state for public administration);
Secretary of state for public administration: Renato Cardoso (former advisor to the prime minister).

GHANA

Outgoing SDAR Envoy Calls on PNDC Member

AB151906 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The representative of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic accredited to Ghana, (Oudalli el-Hayba), is returning home for a new appointment after a 2-year duty tour of Ghana and Benin. Mr (el-Hayba), who resided in Cotonou, Benin, called on Mr Justice Annan, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] at the State House today to say farewell.

Mr Justice Annan and Mr (el-Hayba) shared the view that the conflict between Western Sahara and Morocco is essentially an African problem and the solution can come only from the OAU. Mr Justice Annan assured Mr (el-Hayba) that Ghana stands by its decision of 1979 in recognizing the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and it will continue to give the SDAR full support in its efforts to end the conflict. The PNDC member hoped this year will see an end to the conflict so that resources of the region would be developed to benefit the countries involved.

Talking to newsmen later, Mr (el-Hayba) said his country stands for the peace plan adopted at the 19th Assembly of the OAU in Addis Ababa which identified the call of the Saharan Republic for a referendum free from any military constraints.

GUINEA

Industry Minister Meets Moroccan Prime Minister

AB161923 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, 16 Jan (AFP) — The Guinean minister of industry, Kemoko Keita, was received in Rabat on Thursday by the Moroccan prime minister, Karim Lamrani, with whom he discussed the means to strengthen the bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries, it was announced in Rabat. (?During their discussions, the two officials) talked about the situation prevailing in some regions of Africa, according to an authoritative source, who points out that the two countries' "views are identical" on the issues discussed and on their "desire to develop the excellent relations" existing between Morocco and Guinea.

It is recalled by the same source that the Moroccan-Guinean cooperation agency, which was set up in 1984 in Rabat, has been charged since that time with coordinating and following up on the development of all aspects of the cooperation existing between the two countries.

At the end of his discussions with Mr Lamrani, the Guinean minister successively met with the Moroccan ministers of equipment, vocational and cadre training, Mohamed Kabbaj, and of handicraft and social affairs, Mohamed Labied, with whom he reviewed their cooperation in the fields of cadres training, skilled labor, and handicraft.

Conte Receives Message From Saddam Husayn

AB162239 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, received in audience at 1300 hours (Chiab Ahmat), charge d'affaires of the Iraqi embassy in Conakry, who came to convey the friendly greetings of President Saddam Husayn. On this occasion, (Chiab Ahmat) affirmed that President Lansana Conte's policy statement places Guinea on the right path to its development. In this regard, he renewed the friendly support of President Saddam Husayn, the government and the people of Iraq.

IVORY COAST

Reportage, Comment on ANAD Summit in Yamoussoukro

Senegal's Diouf Arrives

AB162048 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The OAU chairman and Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf arrived in Yamoussoukro this afternoon to take part, together with his colleagues of the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] and the Togolese head of state in the summit which opens tomorrow in our political capital and summoned on the initiative of President Houphouet-Boigny. Our special correspondent Joseph Tareg reports from Yamoussoukro:

This is his first visit to Ivory Coast as we begin this year 1986, and he is here to attend the summit conference of the ANAD heads of state. The Senegalese head of state and chairman of the OAU and his wife arrived in Yamoussoukro at 1600. They were welcomed upon their arrival by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny with whom were some members of the government and some officials of the region. In the VIP Lounge, the Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf said the following:

[Begin Diouf recording] First of all, I want to convey my respectful greetings to my brother and friend, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is our doyen and a wise man of Africa and I should even say of the world. Together, we will meet to discuss problems facing our subregion. So, I can tell you that I am here not as chairman of the OAU but as head of state and leader of a member-state of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the ANAD. So, I want to take this opportunity to convey the message of friendship and brotherliness of the Senegalese people to the Ivorian people. [end recording]

The Senegalese head of state was later driven to the Guests Palace. He is accompanied on his trip by his minister of defense, his army chief of staff, and his special advisor.

Sankara, Traore To Meet

AB161551 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT 16 Jan 86

[By Bernard Auber]

[Excerpts] Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), 16 Jan (AFP) — Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara and Malian President Moussa Traore will meet again on Friday; this will be their first meeting since the 6-day armed conflict between their countries last December.

It is in his native village of Yamoussoukro which has become the Ivorian capital that President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is going to try, with the support of seven other Western African countries, to reconcile the two brothers who have become enemies and this will be on the occasion of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD which groups, in addition to the two warring countries, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin which has an observer status).

The ANAD summit will try to consolidate the cease-fire which has been respected since 31 December, to obtain the withdrawal of the Malian troops from Burkinabe territory, and to conclude a peace treaty between Bamako and Ouagadougou. If the Burkinabe troops, which had been knocked about, have withdrawn, the Malian troops still occupy part of the territory of the former Upper Volta, a military source has specified.

Sign of Detente: There have been increasing contacts and Burkina Faso and Mali have already exchanged prisoners. Sixteen Burkinabe prisoners have been handed over by Mali against 2 Malians handed over by Burkina Faso; these figures tend to confirm reports from military sources that the Malian troops clearly dominated the Burkinabe forces.

Preview of Meeting

AB171058 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Yamoussoukro, 17 Jan (AFP) — Seven West African member heads of state of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, including Mali and Burkina Faso, are meeting today in Yamoussoukro, capital of Ivory Coast, in an attempt to settle the dispute between Bamako and Ouagadougou.

Gathered around Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the "wiseman of Africa," to take part in this extraordinary ANAD summit are Captain Thomas Sankara (Burkina Faso), General Moussa Traore (Mali), Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya (Mauritania), General Seyni Kountche (Niger), General Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo), and Abdou Diouf (Senegal). Benin, which is not a member state of the ANAD but participated in preparing the 30 December cease-fire agreement submitted by this subregional organization (created in 1977), is represented by an observer.

President Diouf was first to arrive — yesterday — in Yamoussoukro where he was welcomed on getting off the plane by the Ivorian head of state. He pointed out that he was not taking part in the summit as the OAU chairman, but in his capacity as the Senegalese head of state.

The delegations, most of which arrived this morning, are to hold a plenary session about 1100 GMT. The summit is expected to end early this evening but it is not ruled out that the deliberations may continue tomorrow morning.

General Jean Gomis (Senegal), ANAD secretary general; and Colonel Tepe Koffi (Togo), commander of the ANAD observers' team in charge of monitoring the cease-fire between the two belligerents, are also taking part along with the defense ministers of the member countries in the summit designed to reconcile the two brothers at loggerheads and to consolidate peace in the subregion.

The summit was convened at the request of President Houphouet-Boigny.

Hopes for Success

AB171225 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Jan 86 pp1, 32

[Auguste Miremont editorial: "Consolidation of the First Gains"]

[Text] It may seem surprising to those observers and magazines — such as the so-called African semi-monthly magazine printed in Paris and which is at the beck and call of the highest bidder — who have adopted bad faith as a line of conduct that a summit conference to discuss reconciliation could be organized in Yamoussoukro. And let us specify that it is a question of reconciliation between two states and two leaders who have many things in common, particularly the revolutionary principles underlying their national policies.

If such is the case with those observers — whose viperine tongues and writings spit venom on our head of state for a reward — this means that they do not know the latter very well. If not, they would have known that President Houphouet-Boigny's passionate love for Africa is not applied against African leaders but rather in favor of the development, stability, peace, and therefore the prosperity of all men, women, and children — his brothers and sisters in the continent. They would have been aware then of the sadness and despair he feels when he witnesses armed conflicts that destroy lives and improved conditions of living, large groups of refugees looking for a land of peace, and many people dying of hunger and misery. Finally, they would have known that President Houphouet-Boigny does not remain unconcerned in the face of injuries, pains, and sufferings endured by an uncomplaining people who think they are victims of fate and malediction. These evil vipers would have known that as far as the Ivorian head of state is concerned, the only struggle that is worthwhile is that of peace: the only true peace — that of hearts and spirits.

Besides, this fact is eloquently illustrated for example by his recent mediation in the armed conflict between the two brotherly countries of Mali and Burkina Faso: As I have already said, they are brothers because of their historical ties but also because of their common development problems and their belonging to common organizations such as the OAU, the West African Economic Community, and the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) under whose auspices the Yamoussoukro summit will take place tomorrow [as published]. And they will remain brothers if tomorrow — having allowed themselves to be imbued by the atmosphere of peace and fraternity prevailing in Yamoussoukro — Presidents Sankara and Moussa Traore accept the language of reason and truth of their fellow heads of state who will gather around their doyen, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. As a conciliator and reconciliator and not an arbitrator, the latter will be able to bring the various views closer together and transform into a victory the first gains of the peace achieved upon his initiative (the scrupulous respect of the cease-fire and the dialogue in Yamoussoukro). This is in order that the feast may be without any shadows and that it may be very clearly demonstrated that Africa is capable of settling its disagreements and quarrels without the help of foreign experts and armored vehicles. In fact, this will be the first time that this continent and its various components will be putting an end to an armed conflict between two of its states without outside intervention. And — why should we not emphasize it very strongly? — the merit will be that of our head of state. The Yamoussoukro summit will be a success. Why should we have any doubt about it? While the atmosphere in our village-capital and the "old man's" experience will make wisdom to prevail, the sacrifices endured through the loss of human lives will plead better than anything else for success.

Weaker Dollar May Ease National Indebtedness

AB161842 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 16 (AFP) — Servicing of Ivory Coast's external debt could be reduced by more than 70 billion CFA francs (about 180 million dollars) if the dollar remains at around 400 CFA francs in 1986, the director of the body responsible for managing the debt has said here. The official, Leon Naka, said that the fall in the value of the dollar and of interest rates, since last summer, would markedly reduce debt servicing costs esti-

mated at some 530 billion francs for 1985 and 410 billion for 1986. Nearly half of the cost of servicing is in the form of interest. The earlier rise in the value of the dollar, and of interest rates, resulted in the Ivorian Government seeking in December 1983 a rescheduling of its public and private debts, and several such agreements were signed in respect of sums due in 1984 and 1985. The government envisages rescheduling its debts over several years, possibly from 1986 to 1990.

LIBERIA

Government Dissolves Court Trying Coupists

AB162148 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Monrovia, the Liberian Government has dissolved the (?People's Probate Court), an official release announced today. This court was slated with trying the soldiers involved in the 12 November 1985 abortive coup. No decision was mentioned by the release concerning the judicial body which will now try the accused.

Disputes on Fate of Coup Leaders Discussed

AB152212 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In Liberia, after the decision by the government to launch a green revolution aimed at ensuring self-sufficiency in food, the reopening of the country's land borders — except with Sierra Leone — has been announced. The decision was announced by President Samuel Doe yesterday, 2 months after the 12 November abortive coup, which, according to the Liberian authorities, was organized with the connivance of Sierra Leone.

Meanwhile, another topic of the day is the death toll of the 12 November abortive coup. According to Western diplomatic circles and opponents, the abortive coup left more than 1,200 dead. In fact, it claimed 1,500 lives, which now questions the figure given by the Liberian Ministry of Justice of 600 dead. Moreover, the Western diplomats return to the death of General Quiwonkpa, who allegedly led the 12 November 1985 coup d'etat. According to these Western diplomats, Gen Quiwonkpa is reported to have committed suicide, not executed as people were made to believe in Monrovia. His body was then cut up and eaten by loyalist soldiers. From the same source, we learn that our colleague, Charles Gbenyon, editor in chief at the Liberian Television, who, according to official sources, was killed while handling a gun in his car, was bayoneted to death by soldiers. Curiously, the journalist's body was found completely mutilated.

According to officials of prison services, who did not disclose their identity, about 900 people, mostly from the same (?area) as Thomas Quiwonkpa, are now being held at the (?South Beach) prison and in 6 others of the capital and its outskirts. Among people reported missing since they were arrested following the coup attempt are Major Thomas Balah, Alfred Mantony, James Condor, Laurence (Taweh), Colonel Rivers Boni, Samuel Hadj, and John Wah. This report tarnishes the image of Samuel Doe who left his military uniform in the garrisons a week ago to lead Liberia to a new, more democratic path, according to his promises.

County, Statutory District Superintendents Named

AB162134 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] With the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate, President Samuel Kanyon Doe has appointed superintendents of various counties and statutory districts. Honorable (Rupoh) Marshall is now superintendent of Montserrado County; Honorable Steven Daniel, Sr, superintendent, Nimba County; Honorable Joseph N. Douglas, superintendent, Sinoe County; Thomas Johnson, superintendent, Grand Bassa County; Alfred Gayflor, superintendent, Lofa County; D.Y. (Neh), Sr, superintendent, Maryland County, Henry A. (Konowa), Sr, superintendent, Grand Cape Mount County; John Garley, superintendent, Grand Gedeh County; Augustin D. Sarplah, superintendent, Grand Kru County; and G. Bridel Jackson, superintendent, Bomi County.

Others appointed in consultations with the Senate by the Liberian president are Amos Barr, superintendent, Margibi County; Francis (Klert), superintendent, Rivercess County; Venecious Vorkpor, superintendent, Bong County; Alfred Bodo, superintendent, Juarzon Statutory District; Linus Davis Singbe, superintendent, Buah Statutory District; Fred (Galls), superintendent, Barrobo Statutory District; James (Konet), superintendent, Bopolu Statutory District; and Karpeh Barclay, superintendent, Gbarma Statutory District.

Meanwhile, the former superintendents of Grand Bassa, Maryland, Grand Cape Mount Counties, and Bopolu Statutory District are to report to the Ministry of National Defense for reassignments.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Burkina Minister, IAEA Director

AB162118 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, granted two audiences this afternoon. He successively received the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions, Captain Henri Zongo, and the director of the IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix.

At the end of the audience, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions first of all talked about the purpose of his meeting with President Kountche.

[Begin recording] [Zongo] I must point out that when we come to Niger, we come to a sister country, and we are therefore at home. We come here especially to brief His Excellency Seyni Kountche on family problems, that is, the development of the situation in Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the real situation at the border

between the two brother countries, Burkina Faso and Mali?

[Zongo] I will take opportunity to say that Burkina Faso, first of all, is a country where the people have always shown their friendship with other peoples. Also, the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, stated before the whole world that he who loves his people and loves other people, too. Consequently, we continue to share this fraternity with other people, including the Malians. So, I would say that the unfortunate events that took place happened against our will, in spite of our goodwill to restore peace and finally avoid this war. As of now, there is a cease-fire. You must have already learned also that as soon as the cease-fire came into force, Burkina Faso immediately freed the Malians who were captured as prisoners.

Since the exchange of prisoners, the cease-fire has been respected by each side; and to show our faith in fraternity toward all peoples, and toward the Malian people, we decided to withdraw our troops from the battlefields, asking them to return to their bases, their barracks. All this will naturally demonstrate to each and everyone that Burkina Faso has other concrete tasks to fulfill, such as the development of the country, rather than to engage itself in an absurd war, as some described it, in the sense that this war cannot benefit either Burkina Faso or Mali.

I am certain that you also heard of the decision by the International Court of justice at The Hague on this issue. But in reality, we will have to wait for a while for the verdict of the court, because it is the verdict that is more important. [end recoridng]

The director general of the IAEA, Hans Blix, on his part stated at the end of the audience that he and President Kountche discussed issues relating to uranium production and the creation of a security agency for miners.

Leaves for Yamoussoukro Summit

AB171156 Paris AFP in French 1033 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Niamey, 17 Jan (AFP) — Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche left Niamey shortly before 1000 today for Yamoussoukro in order to attend the extraordinary summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, which is being held today, Friday, in the Ivorian capital. President Kountche, who is accompanied by his minister delegate for the interior, Amadou Fiti Maiga, and Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Sani Bako, will spend 2 days in Ivory Coast.

Gen Kountche, the Niger daily *LE SOLEIL* writes today, yesterday received Captain Henri Zongo, Burkinabe minister of economic promotion and President Thomas Sankara's emissary. Capt Zongo, the paper adds, came to brief the Niger president on the "positive evolution of the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso."

Reportage on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister

Joint Statement

NC162159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Niamey, 16 Jan (MENA) — Niger has expressed its support for the diplomatic efforts Egypt has been making to achieve peace in the Middle East. It also reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian people's legitimate right to establish their own state and for the need for Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.

This support came in a joint statement which was issued today following the conclusion of an official visit to the Republic of Niger by Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, in response to an invitation from Niger Foreign Minister Mahamane Sani Bako. The statement said that the two sides had reviewed current African problems, foremost being the issue of South Africa. They agreed to exert their utmost efforts to enable Namibia to achieve its independence and to end the racist regime in South Africa.

The joint statement noted that Dr Butrus Ghali's visit to Niger fell within the framework of ongoing consultations and cooperation between Cairo and Niamey. Dr Butrus Ghali handed a written message to General Seyni Khountche, president of the Republic of Niger, from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message dealt with existing cooperation between the two states and their coordinated stands on political and economic issues and on international and African problems. Dr Ghali received a message from the Niger president for President Husni Mubarak, confirming Niger's political desire to bolster bilateral relations in all fields.

In the joint statement, Niger expressed its appreciation for the 35 medical, irrigation, and agricultural experts which Egypt has sent, as well as for the 60 Niger scholarship students Egypt has accomodated in its universities and institutions.

The statement noted that an agreement had been reached to increase the number of scholarships Egypt grants to Niger students. It was also agreed that Egypt will increase the number of experts it sends to Niger, especially in the field of spinning and weaving.

Dr Butrus Ghali invited the Niger foreign minister to pay an official visit to Egypt in order to complete discussions aimed at bolstering relations between the two countries.

Dr Ghali arrived in Niger last Sunday.

Ghali Meets Press

AB161807 Paris AFP in French 1616 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Niamey, 16 Jan (AFP) — Mr Butrus Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said on Thursday shortly before his departure from Niger that his country unreservedly supports the action of the ANAD (Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement) in the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso. The minister told a press conference given at the end

of his 5-day official visit to Niamey before returning to Cairo via Paris that his country is particularly concerned about this conflict. He also told AFP that he has just delivered messages to the Malian head of state, Moussa Traore, and to the Prersident of Burkina Faso, Thomas Sankara, calling for moderation and the reconciliation of the two countries. Mr Ghali also said that President Husni Mubarak had sent a personal message to the Ivorian head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in support of his mediation action within the ANAD, on the eve of the extraordinary summit which will be held in Yamoussoukro (Republic of Ivory Coast) on Friday.

The Egyptian minister of state recalled that he had discussed the major problems of international politics with President Seyni Kountche. Mr Ghali laid special emphasis on the importance which Cairo and Niamey attach to the OAU, whose new secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou (Niger), will have the task — according to Mr Ghali — of revitalizing the action. He also indicated the perfect agreement between Niger and Egypt concerning the issues of Chad, Western Sahara and the decolonization of southern Africa which, he said, are destabilizing factors. Finally, Mr Ghali expressed satisfaction with the complete agreement between Niamey and Cairo to promote nonalignment.

Visit Ends

AB161528 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, has ended his official visit to our country. The 5-day visit was marked by a series of discussions with several cabinet members and working sessions in connection with the strengthening of Egyptian-Niger cooperation. During his visit, Mr Ghali also delivered to the head of state, General Seyni Kountche, a message from President Husni Mubarak. The Egyptian minister addressed a press conference at which he gave an assessment of the discussions which he had with the Niger authorities. Mr Ghali is leaving Niamey in a short while for Cairo.

NIGERIA

UN Envoy Accuses U.S. of 'Double Standard'

AB162100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Retired Major General Joseph Garba, has accused the United States of double standard for imposing economic sanctions against Libya. Gen Garba announced that the United Nations was making efforts to find a solution to the (?breach) between Libya and the United States. He said that the African group at the United Nations had directed their counterparts from Washington to discuss the issues at stake with the U.S. Congress. Gen Garba said that a response was still being awaited from the Congress. Gen Garba was on his way to Jos, Plateau State.

Reportage on Akinyemi's Visit to France

For reportage on the visit to france by Nigerian Foreign Minister Akinyemi, see the France section of the 17 January issue of the West European *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Visit by Gambian President Jawara

Babangida Hosts Banquet

AB161903 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that developing countries have no alternative than to cooperate with one another if they are to survive the problems created by the present international economic system. He said the inequities inherent in the system have been accentuated by the refusal of the advanced nations to implement the imperatives of a new international economic order. President Babangida was speaking at a banquet hosted in Lagos last night in honor of the visiting Gambian President, Sir Dawda Jawara.

He said the lesson in the last 5 years had inspired Nigeria to reject IMF loan facilities. This would enable Nigerians to look inward and harness their human and material resources and chart a new course aimed at reducing external dependence. President Babangida said that the Senegambia Confederation was a commendable experiment in interstate unity in Africa and the stepping stone toward the (?overal) integration in West Africa. He pointed out that relations between Nigeria and the Gambia were rooted in their common historical past which was characterized by a continuous movement and (?fusion) of their peoples.

Jawara Meets Press, Departs

AB162108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, left Lagos for home today after a 3-day official visit to Nigeria. Airport correspondent Oke Ikoakor has the report:

[Begin Ikoakor recording] Sir Dawda told correspondents at the Murtala Muhammed Airport before his departure that the confederation agreement between his country and Senegal was succeeding, especially in the areas of defense, telecommunications and foreign affairs. The Gambian leader, however, said that negotiations were still continuning on economic protocol. He added that although both countries were geographically close, their [word indistinct] systems were developed on different lines. This made economic negotiations between them very complex. Sir Dawda was optimistic that with time some of the difficult areas will be straightened out. The Gambian president, who is accompanied by his wife, was seen off at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe. [end recording]

Five Generals Retire 'Voluntarily' From Army

AB152226 Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[By Jullyette Ukabiala, defense correspondent]

[Excerpt] Five generals working abroad as diplomats have retired voluntarily from the army.

The Army Council on December 26, last year approved their applications to go by last December 31.

It was understood yesterday that they left to honour a gentleman's agreement with the Buhari administration to which the Babangida government has no objection.

By that agreement, military personnel appointed diplomats were to retire voluntarily from the Armed Forces at the end of their term. External affairs sources said yesterday this, again, must have been a private agreement since the standard tenure is three years. The Buhari government, replaced in August last year, came to power 25 months ago.

The director of the Army's public relations department, Lt-Col Walter Jibunoh, confirmed that only some generals working overseas have retired voluntarily.

In the boat were: Major-General Anthony Hannaniya, formerly Nigeria's high commissioner to Britain, but later rede ployed to Ethiopia during last year's Anglo-Nigeria diplomatic rupture over the Dikko kidnap bid affair.

Major-General Zamani Lekwot, the Senegalese ambassador [as published], and Major General Abdullahi Shelleng, ambassador in Zaire.

Also affected were two brigadiers (one-star generals):

Brigadiers Harrison Eghagha, the high commissioner in Ghana, and Brigadier Samuel Olajide, the Chadian ambassador [as published].

Guidelines on Political Future To Be Announced

AB161838 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The bureau to coordinate the debate on Nigeria's political future is to announce preliminary guidelines next month. The chairman of the committee, Dr S.J. Cookey, said in Benin yesterday that the guidelines would give direction to the debate. He appealed to the public and the news media to refrain from premature debate on the philosophy and structure of the country's future political system until the guidelines were announced. Dr Cookey explained that the bureau would be guided by President Babangida's budget speech and his inaugural address in Abuja.

Panel Recommends Shagari's 'Urgent' Release

AB171323 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Lagos, Jan 17 (AFP) — Shehu Shagari, the civilian president who was ousted in a military coup two years ago, should be released from detention "urgently", a special military-civilian commission has said here. The Armed Forces Ruling Council, which set up the panel to investigate corruption under the ousted administration, is widely expected to follow the recommendation. "No evidence (?had been) led against (Mr Shagari) to warrant his trial," Judge Samson Uwaifo told a packed courtroom here today. The panel, which began sitting two weeks ago, is made up of Judge Uwaifo as well as two soliders and two police officers.

During the hearings, evidence had been presented by government witnesses of several kickback schemes, including one of 22 million naira (25 million dollars at the time) involving government ministers and top members of Mr Shagari's now-dissolved National Party of Nigeria (NPN). But the witnesses had repeatedly stated that Mr Shagari knew nothing of the corruption in his party and government.

Mr Shagari, who comes from an aristocratic northern family, was elected in 1979, relected in 1983 under a U.S.-style constitution and toppled in a military coup on New Year's eve 1983.

The panel also recommended the release of Mr Shagari's former vice president, Alex Ekweme.

Trial of Coup Plotters To Begin 'Next Week'

AB161829 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The chief of Army Staff, Major General Sani Abacha, has said that the trial of the coup plotters will commence next week. Addressing men of the 22d Battalion in Makurdi today, Maj Gen Abacha said more senior military officers have been arrested in connection with the plan, and that the role played by individual officers had been thoroughly investigated. He stated that some of the arrested plotters had made statements regretting their involvement. Gen Abacha warned soldiers not to get involved in acts that could bring (?despair) to them and their familes.

Country's First Coup, Unresolved Problems Examined

AB151435 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] *THE GUARDIAN* and the *PUNCH* write on the 20th anniversary of the first military coup in the country, which falls today. The papers believe that the coup was a genuine attempt by some military officers to redress national ills. But *THE GUARDIAN* points out that the incident has made the nation to accommodate violence as a means of changing an unpopular government. The discovery of violence, according to the paper, is essentially an affirmation of the capacity of Nigerians to escape entrapment by what it calls the machinations of arrogant power.

The *PUNCH*, on its part, says that it is unfortunate that the coup was not consumed, but was instead hijacked by those it regards as opportunists.

THE GUARDIAN and the *PUNCH* regret that although Nigeria has had 14 years of military rule out of 25 years of independence, no instrument has yet been [word indistinct] to resolve the problems against which the first coup was a welcome relief.

SDAR Reportedly Planning To Set Up Embassy

AB141618 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Lagos, 14 Jan (NAN/PANA) — The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) is planning to establish an embassy in Nigeria, according to a *NATIONAL CONCORD* newspaper report today quoting SDAR President Abdelaziz.

TOGO

Eyadema Briefed on Burkina-Mali Conflict

AB162128 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A 2-member Burkinabe delegation and the French ambassador to Togo were this morning received in audience by President Eyadema. The Burkinabe delegation, which was the first to be received by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, was led by Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion, and included Pierre Ilboudo, diplomatic adviser to President Thomas Sankara. Koffi Djondo, Togolese minister of state corporation, was present at the audience which offered an opportunity to the Burkinabe delegation to recall once again the fraternal relations between Togo and Burkina Faso, to congratulate President Eyadema on his 19 years in power and to brief him on the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso.

Speaking to reporters after the audience, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotion said:

[Begin recording] [Zongo] I would first of all, on behalf of the comrade president of Burkina Faso and on behalf of the National Council of the Revolution, and also on behalf of the Burkinabe people, like to thank His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema for granting us this audience, and also to say a big thank you to him for the warm and fraternal reception accorded us since our arrival in Lome. As you know, there is between Burkina Faso and Togo not only friendship but also brotherhood, because history and geography compel the Togolese and Burkinabe to live in perfect peace and deep brotherhood. And since Gen Eyadema is one of the great defenders of such African brotherhood, we deemed it wise to come, within the framework of the regular exchange of views between him and his younger brother, President Sankara, in person to congratulate him on his 19th anniversary in power. We also came to brief him about developments in the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] How would you describe these developments?

[Zongo] I would right away tell you that Burkina Faso is a country that has alway sought peace, not only for itself but also for all the countries of the subregion and Africa in general. One cannot talk about revolution without effectively having the possibility of seeking other people's welfare.

To show that we are not a belligerent people and that we are for peace, last Monday we decided to withdraw our troops on borders back to their barracks. All this was to show that we cannot talk about African unity without seeking to consolidate peace. I also think that it is our duty to act in such a way that the heads of state who made positive contributions toward settling this conflict, should be sufficiencly briefed about developments in the situation. [end recording]

MALAWI

President Banda Appoints New Cabinet

MB161708 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed a new cabinet. Announcing this today, a spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe said the composition of the new cabinet is as follows:

Minister of external affairs, minister of agriculture, minister of works and supplies, and minister of justice: His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda;
Minister without portfolio: Honorable Robson Chirwa;
Minister at large: Hon Sidney Somanje;
Minister of trade, industry and tourism: Hon Wadson Deleza;
Minister of transport and communications: Hon Edward Bwanali;
Minister of health: Hon Louis Chimango;
Minister of finance: Hon Chimwemwe Hara;
Minister of labor: Hon Stanford Demba;
Minister of education: Hon Dalton Katopola;
Minister of community services: Hon Katola Phiri;
Minister of forestry and natural resources: Hon Katikira Banda;
Minister of local government: Hon Richard Musa Banda.

The spokesman said that these cabinet appointment are with effect from today.

LESOTHO

SABC Team Expelled After Questions About ANC

MB161130 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] An SABC television team was ordered by [Information and Broadcasting Minister] Mr Sixishe to leave Lesotho this morning. The expulsion came after Mr Kolie van Koller of the "Network" team had interviewed Mr Sixishe about a training center for ANC members in the center of Maseru. Mr Van Koller questioned a number of Lesotho citizens about the presence of the ANC in their country. They mentioned a building in Maseru called Cuba House. They were prepared to point the building out to him.

When Mr Van Koller confronted Mr Sixishe with this information, the minister lost his temper and refused to grant him a prearranged interview. Asked by Mr Van Koller to accompany him to Cuba House, Mr Sixishe leapt up and ordered three of his officials to expel Mr Van Koller and his team from Lesotho.

The officials accompanied the television team to the South African border to ensure that it left the country.

Second Team Expelled

MB161910 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Government officials in Lesotho were ultrasensitive today in replying to questions of an alleged coup in the country yesterday. Journalists who descended on Maseru to determine the truth were prevented by soldiers from gathering any news. Newsmen were held for hours in an attempt to prevent any news leaving the country. Nico van Burik reports.

[Begin video] [Van Burik] After our news team had spent the whole morning in the streets of Maseru filming with the permission of the Information Department, we were stopped by armed soldiers at about 1500 and taken under guard to military headquarters. There we were thoroughly searched, our notebooks and filmed material was confiscated, and we were ordered to leave the country immediately. Mr (Morapedi Motaung), the director of information, told us SABC personnel are no longer welcome in his country. Some of the soldiers holding us proposed among each other that we be attacked and shot. We, however, managed to leave the coutnry with some filmed material which they had overlooked during the search. During our visit, it appeared as though life has returned to normal, and there were very few signs of military activity. But some of the residents said the atmosphere has been tense the last few days. They said the military activities yesterday apparently stemmed from army dissatisfaction with the government, which refused to act against the ruling partys youth wing after that movement had accused the army of disloyalty to Chief Jonathan.

At the border, vehicles are still waiting in long queues. And although essential supplies such as medicines are being allowed through, residents have expressed concern as various other goods are already unavailable in the capital. [end video]

Minister Denies Paramilitary Force-BNP Youth Clash

MB161222 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr D.T. Sixishe, says that it is the figment of the imagination that there has been a clash between the Lesotho Paramlitary Force, LPF, and the Basotho National Party [BNP] Youth League in Amseru. The honorable minister was referring to questions posed to him by foreign journalists at a press conference at the ministry this morning, where he added that there was no truth whatsoever in reports that the BNP Youth Office had been raided by members of the LPF.

On the question of talks between South Africa and Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said that so far there has been no direct communication from South Africa to Lesotho on the matter, but reports carried by the SABC said that the South African Government had agreed to Lesotho's request for talks. He added that at the moment arrangements for the time and venue for such a meeting have not been made.

Replying to a question on Lesotho's future should be blockade issue be resolved, Mr Sixishe said that the future lay in the

reaching of an amicable solution by the two countries. He said he hoped that whatever demands South Africa would make to Lesotho would be reasonable, and that it should be demands that Lesotho would be able to meet.

Mr Sixishe said that Lesotho was happy about Britain's effort to intervene and bring an end to the blockade, and said that so far it seemed that the British effort had succeded since South Africa had finally agreed to talk.

On the question of whether Lesotho would sign a security agreement in the vein of the Nkomati nonagression accord with South Africa, Mr Sixishe said there was no possibility of signing an accord because it would not solve anything.

Official on Border Closures Effect on Health Services
MB161322 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr Majara Molapo, says that the economic blockade on Lesotho, which has led to the closure of the borders between South Africa and Lesotho, has affected medical services in Lesotho because certain essential drugs and some gases used in the theater for operations are available only from South Africa.

Mr Molapo said this today when addressing a group of foreign journalists who visited the Ministry of Health to find out the current situation at the hospital. Mr Molapo said that Lesotho had a long-standing arrangement with South Africa which was still in operation that patients who required specialized treatment which was not available in Lesotho because of a lack of sophisticated equipment would be referred to South African hospitals for such treatment. Mr Molapo said that as a result of the blockade, patients were turned back at the border. He added that some Basotho patients who were already in South African hospitals before the border closure are now unable to return home. He said the South African police said that it would only allow corpses to be fetched from South Africa.

Speaking about the Lesotho Dispensary Association, LDA, Mr Molapo said that production of drugs at the factory would be affected since the raw materials which are imported from overseas are stuck at Durban harbor and cannot enter Lesotho.

Participation in Group to Monitor ANC Denied
MB161325 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] A Lesotho Government spokesman today denied that the Lesotho Government has agreed to take part in a joint group with South Africa to control the activities of the ANC. The allegation was made this morning in a commentary over the government-owned Radio South Africa. The spokesman said that Lesotho had agreed to hold talks with South Africa, and had already nominated the delegation for these talks but no agenda had yet been decided upon. It was therefore incorrect to say that Lesotho had agreed to anything. The spokesman said the Lesotho Government was still awaiting a reply from South Africa.

Army Said To Demand Sacking of Minister
MB161514 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
16 Jan 86 p 1

[By Alan Ruddock and Peter Honey]

[Excerpt] Maseru — Amid strong rumours that Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan would stand down today, the Lesotho government called a press conference for this morning "to put the record straight".

And in a further development last night, a Cabinet source said a Lesotho delegation would meet South African officials today to discuss the blockade.

Last night an emergency Cabinet meeting to discuss the state of crisis gripping the country ended a day that saw combat troops swarming through Lesothos capital, Maseru.

Amid persistent rumours, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe "categorically denied" any coup attempt, but failed to douse speculation, especially when he described troop action as a "routine military exercise".

BUSINESS DAY learnt from reliable Maseru sources that the military action, apparently led by paramilitary force Commander General Lekhanya, was to press home an army demand for the sacking of an unidentified Cabinet minister and the disbandment of the ruling Basotho National Party's youth league.

The youth wing, some of whose members are said to have been armed and trained by North Korea, has for weeks been making public statements accusing army members of disloyalty to Jonathan.

The army chose yesterday to strike back — at a time when Jonathan needed it most — with Lesotho choking in the grip of SAS 16-day constriction of its food, fuel, and medical supplies.

Attempting to stifle coup rumours, Sixishe first said the mornings activity was a "routine military security exercise", and then said there had been a bomb scare at Jonathan's offices and that people were frightened because they feared another SA Defence Force attack.

Maseru was in a state of confusion yesterday, but amid petrol rationing and the strong possibility of further rationing of essential foodstuffs, it was revealed that substantial amounts of aid had been pledged by Eastern Bloc countries.

BBC Interviews Information Minister on Unrest
MB161628 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 16 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Lesotho Government has now given an official explanation for yesterday's unusual troop maneuvers in the capital, Maseru. Soldiers and armored vehicles surroudned the offices of

the prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, at midday. Civil servants were ordered out of their offices and there were rumors that a coup was going on. It all came at a time when the government was cracking down on the opposition and claiming that South Africa was mounting a blockade of its borders. On the line to Maseru, Julian Marshall asked Information Minister Desmond Sixishe what was the governments version of yesterday's events.

[Begin recording] [Sixishe] The affairs that the troops were investigating were reports of suspicious circumstances in the office of the prime minister and I have since learned that those were in connection with a bomb scare.

[Marshall] So, the troops simply went to Chief Leabua Jonathans office because they thought there was a bomb there?

[Sixishe] That is right. Our bomb disposal is done by the Lesotho paramilitary unit.

[Marshall] If it was so simple, Minister, why wasn't it possible to say this yesterday?

[Sixishe] That is not true. I said it yesterday.

[Marshall] I dont think you mentioned that it was a bomb scare yesterday, did you?

[Sixishe] Well, I said I have since learned.

[Marshall] Where is Chief Jonathan now, Minister?

[Sixishe] I am going to have a meeting with him just now at 5 minutes past at his house.

[Marshall] Because there was a report that he could possibly be under house arrest?

[Sixishe] [laughs] Rubbish, what a lot of rubbish! When was he supposed to be under house arrest? You know people, people really enjoy sucking their thumbs in this part of the world it seems.

[Marshall] Another suggestion, Minister, was that this military activity yesterday was preemptive move on the part of the army to forestall any action by the youth wing of the ruling party.

[Sixishe] Action for what?

[Marshall] That was not specified.

[Sixishe] Well, I am not aware of that.

[Marshall] But there were suggestions that the youth wing had in fact been misbehaving recently.

[Sixishe] In what manner?

[Marshall] That they have simply been somewhat unruly.

[Sixishe] Ah, I am not aware of that.

[Marshall] Has there, minister, been any political crisis at all in Lesotho over the last couple of days?

[Sixishe] Political crisis, no, but, note: The only crisis we have here is an economic crisis caused by the blockade on Lesotho by South Africa.

[Marshall] And is that blockade still continuing?

[Sixishe] It is still continuing.

[Marshall] At what point do you think that blockade will cease, Minister?

[Sixishe] I am hopeful, so are we all here, that during the talks that have now been accepted by the South African side, some decisions would be made that will lead to the lifting of the blockade.

[Marshall] And these talks are likely to start tomorrow, are they?

[Sixishe] We have heard in the media Mr Botha saying that either tomorrow or early next week.

[Marshall] There have been suggestions in the South African media that Lesotho has in fact already accepted a security deal under which ANC personnel would be expelled from Lesotho and in return, members of the Lesotho Liberation Army resident in South Africa would be returned to Lesotho?

[Sixishe] That offer has been made to the Lesotho Government before. It has been made officially to the Lesotho Government by South Africa in the past and we have rejected it and I dont see any change in that policy at the present time.

[Marshall] So, it is not even a matter for negotiation?

[Sixishe] That is out, absolutely out. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says Talks With Crocker Useful

MB141509 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1507 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 14, SAPA — The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, flew out of Cape Town this afternoon after two days of talks with members of the government, with what he said was "a more informed sense of what was possible and what was not."

Speaking at a brief press conference at D.F. Malan airport he said his talks had covered a "wide range of issues" and he could return to the United States with "a clearer sense of attitudes here."

Dr Crocker held talks yesterday in the city with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha; the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha; the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan; and in the evening, at the American ambassadors residence, with two cabinet min-

isters in the SWA/Namibia interim government, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Fanuel Konguizi.

Today he saw the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis; the minister of development aid and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee; and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

Asked at the press conference this afternoon about the contents of a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan he delivered to Mr P.W. Botha yesterday, Dr Crocker said there would "not be much purpose to diplomats and diplomacy" if he were to divulge the contents.

The letter had dealt with "areas of mutual concern," he said.

Asked if Mr Botha had given him a reply, he said he had had "numerous discussions which I suppose consitute party of a reply."

Dr Crocker said there was no doubt that many Americans were "deeply concerned" that South Africans of all races should find a way of coming together.

Asked if, after his talks with the state president, he was optimistic about possible changes in the country, he said anyone serving in the public service had to be hopeful "otherwise you wont get anywhere."

Mr Pik Botha, who, with the Gen Malan, sat with Dr Crocker during the conference, told journalists the South African Government was glad that Dr Crocker had found the time to come to South Africa "especially at this time, which is a very interesting time in our history."

It was "extremely useful to have this personal exchange with the American Government as there are a lot of very important developments in the southern African region."

Dr Crocker flew from Cape Town to Johannesburg, where he is scheduled to hold another brief press conference before flying on to London and Washington.

France Reportedly Expels Military Attache

MB161913 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] News agency reports from Paris say that France has ordered South Africa's military attache to leave the country. The statement by the French External Relations Ministry also said the French Government would not allow the attache to be replaced. The statement said the decision had been taken in line with restrictions against South Africa decided on by EEC foreign ministers last September.

RSA, Lesotho Officials Begin Meeting in Pretoria

MB170904 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Senior Lesotho and South African officials met in Pretoria today for talks on the border dispute between the two countries. The meeting began at about 10.30am at the Union Buildings. There was no statement by either delegation during a brief photo session for scores of local and foreign newsmen.

The South African delegation was headed by Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs Africa desk.

Senior Officials of the SADF, SAP, national intelligence service the state security council and the departments of home affairs, and foreign affairs were also present.

Lesotho was represented by Mr T. Rasekoai, principle cabinet secretary, Mr M.T. Mashololagu, principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr O.T. Sefako, principal secretary for the department of defence and the interior and other senior police and defence force officials.

The meeting is expected to last until lunchtime.

Talks Continue

MB171105 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1102 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Talks in Pretoria between senior Lesotho and South African officials on the countries border dispute are to continue this afternoon after a lunch break, according to the delegation heads. The talks were earlier expected to have finished at lunch time. Neither delegation had any comment on the discussions so far when the officials broke for lunch.

Trains Enroute to Lesotho Brought back to Free State

MB161652 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, says railway trucks which were on their way to Lesotho have already been searched by police at the border post and are being brought back to the Free State.

Mr Uys told our Bloemfontein news staff that the railway trucks would not be sent across the border until the Lesotho Government guaranteed the safety of railway personnel at the Maseru station. He said railway personnel had to leave Lesotho yesterday and he was not prepared to endanger their lives.

Mr Uys said the reasons for the action were purely business, and when conditions returned to normal, two trains a day would be sent across the border.

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 16 January

MB161802 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1801 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 16, SAPA — Following is the 7pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At New Brighton, two private vehicles were damaged when they were stoned and petrol-bombed.

A black man who was being transported in the back of a police vehicle was injured when the vehicle was stoned.

At Thabong near Welkom, a private vehicle was stoned.

At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, an office of the Bulalari School was damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

In the same area, an SAP (South African police) member was intimidated and threatened by a mob wielding knives and sticks. The member dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, wounding a youth slightly."

At Kawazanele, near Breyten in the eastern Transvaal, a youth was encouraged by others to take part in unrest. When he refused, petrol was poured over him and set alight. The youth was seriuosly injured. In the same area, police dispersed mobs with tearsmoke and birdshot after the memebrs and their vehicles were stoned. Two black women were slightly injured.

In the black residential area near Witbank, four private vehicles and two trucks were gutted by arsonists. In the same area, a private home was slightlydamaged when it was set on fire. A man was arrested in conenction with this incident.

At Forty-Second Hills black residential area near Harrismith, two shops were looted and private homes, police and private vehicles were stoned.

At Legogoto Trust near Hazyview, in the eastern Transvaal, a man was arrested following the stoning of private vehicles."

Further Information

MB170712 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0637 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am.

The following incidents of unrest occurred overnight:

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a bus driver was slightly injured when his bus was stoned. Three men were arrested.

In the black residential area near Pearston, two black men were seriously injured when a mob stoned a private home. Police used tear smoke to disperse the crowd. No arrests were made. In another incident the residence and vehicle of a previous councillor were petrol-bombed, causing extensive damage to the vehicle. Police used tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse the crowd. The crowd killed a man and another was injured. The SAP arrested 16 men and one woman.

In the black residential area near Harrismith, members of the development board made use of shotgun fire when a mob stoned a bus and light delivery vehicle. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At a coal mine near Witbank, shotgun fire was used when a mob stoned private vehicles. In another incident, a mob stoned the SAP. Tear smoke and shotgun fire were used to disperse the crowd. Two men were wounded. No one was arrested.

Radio Reports More ANC Centers Outside Maseru

MB161641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Several Lesotho citizens and South African businessmen who have business interests in Lesotho have told our Bloemfontein news staff that the ANC has training center in Maseru, which is called Cuban House. An SABC television team was expelled from Lesotho this morning when the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, was asked about the center.

The people said the center was near the middle of the city and on the road to Roma. They said it was a three-story building, with a security fence around it. Armored vehicles of Soviet origin were frequently seen in the area. One of the businessmen said there were at least two similar buildings in the mountains along the same route.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Current Situation

[Editorial Report] DIE VADERLAND on Leutwiler

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 January in an editorial on page 10 says it is no use trying to resent the reform demands made by Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss banker-mediator, as he only brought the demands from the large banks. "But two things concern us. The first is that the reforms taking place here are not reaching those overseas who really matter to this country. The second is the worrying question of what will satisfy the world out there. Will it really be possible for South Africa, as Dr Leutwiler says, to maintain a healthy economy if the kind of change takes place that a major part of world opinion wants?"

Tambo Out of Touch

In another editorial on the same page the paper says the ANC is opposed to what it sees as an unjust political system, so one would expect the organization to keep abreast of the political developments in this country. Yet its leader, Oliver Tambo, says the main reason for the continued violence is this governments unwilling-

ness to abolish apartheid and negotiate with black leaders. "This is simply not true," the editorial says. "The Government is willing and, indeed, eager to negotiate with black leaders. And it is negotiating with those prepared to do so, such as the leaders of the national and independent states." The editorial adds that Tambos attitude makes one wonder whether he is really being honest about his supposed struggle against apartheid. "Is he really concerned with political rights for blacks and the dismantling of apartheid? Or is his intention to force a system on this country other than the democracy the reform process is aiming at?"

White Unity Organization

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 January reports on page 11 that a new, nonpolitical union, to be known as Unity for Independent Rights, has been formed at a meeting of 800 whites in East London. The report says the chairman of the organization, Mr Basil Niemand, told *DIE VADERLAND* the aim of the organization is to promote unity among whites at local and national level. "At the meeting, which was called in protest against events on New Year's Day when 25,000 blacks visited the eastern beach, it was also decided to call for the resignation of the mayor, Mr Joe Yabek, and three members of the city council."

Pik Botha on UK Concerns

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 15 January reports on page 2 that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the newspaper last night: "If the British Government is concerned at the stricter measures South Africa has instituted at its border with Lesotho, I hope they will be just as concerned about the reasons why we instituted them." Reacting to a message from the British government on the matter, Mr Botha said he would welcome it if the British governemnt addressed the Lesotho government on this vital matter, as well as exerting pressure on the Maseru government to arrange free elections in the country.

Leftist Whites Naive

In an editorial on page 8, the paper says leftist whites in the country sometimes show an astounding naivety, as in the case of the ANC's attempts to form a broadly based movement of opponents of the government. Citing the reaction of Advocate Julius Browde of the National Convention Movement and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the editorial asks how these organizations can oppose the honest negotiation attempts by the government while welcoming almost any proposal by the ANC, despite the fact that landmines and bombs are exploding. "Anyone ought to be uneasy about the peace the ANC offers so easily. It is the kind of peace the Kremlin specializes in — and therefore subject to its conditions. Can this really make the PFP more excited than the governments reforms? If so, the leftist opposition is indeed in a pitiful state!"

Lesotho Gets "Expensive Lesson

In a second editorial on page 8, *BEELD* says, "If there are any who still doubt South Africa's ability to influence events in the southern subcontinent decisively, this doubt must surely have been removed by the expensive lesson that small — but arrogant — Lesotho is learning these days." Referring to the repeated warnings by South Africa to that country on the ANC, the paper says South Africa had no alternative but to show that country its shortsightedness. It concludes: "It does not rest with South Africa alone to create a more secure and prosperous living on the subcontinent. Our neighbors also have a responsibility. The message is clear and reasonable. Stop biting the hand that feeds you...or accept the consequences."

Youths Fleeing National Service

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 14 January carries a report on page 3 by Chris Louw which says hundreds of young South Africans, including Afrikaners, are fleeing the country to avoid national service. The stream of refugees, it says, has increased significantly since the SADF become involved in unrest control in the black residential areas. Investigations in Britain and the Netherlands by *DIE VADERLAND* have revealed a whole colony of former South Africans now settled there. "According to Ian Kerkhof, a young South African heading the Committee for South African War Resistance in Amsterdam, 400 national service evaders have been granted political asylum in The Netherlands already. A further 100 are awaiting approval of their applications in that country." The report also says at least 300 servicemen have been in contact with the British organization operating along the same lines, and adds that many evaders are also leaving Namibia for overseas.

Gasoline Price Petition

"Consumers are so incensed about rampant inflation and the cost of petrol that over 1,000 people have now asked for copies of the petition calling for a decrease in the price of petrol," *THE STAR* reports on page 3. The petition, which originated with a pensioner and a 24-year-old housewife, has the support of consumer organisations, it says. The originators said if each of the 1,000 copies in circulation "generates just 50 more copies containing 20 signatures, we will have up to a million votes of support in no time."

Lesotho Vulnerable to Blockade

David Braun reports on page 4 that it only took "two weeks of tough border restrictions by South Africa" to cause the Lesotho cabinet to meet "in crisis and finally agree to sit at the negotiating table on a matter it has desperately tried to avoid — its alleged support for the anc." The restrictions have had more impact than any of Pretoria's threats, including one to cancel a giant joint water project "considered essential for the development of the Lesotho economy." Braun adds that "South African sources say they are increasingly edgy about what is perceived to be growing Soviet influence over the Lesotho Government. They say there are more Soviet diplomatic personnel in Maseru than there are American diplomats in the whole of South Africa." Foreign Minister Pik Botha "admitted yesterday that the South Africa Government had no hard evidence that there were any ANC activists still in Lesotho or that there was any evidence of complicity of the Lesotho Government with the ANC," Braun says.

RSA Businessmen Feel Blockade

Business in Ficksburg in South Africa "has dropped to a dismal two percent because of the slow down at the Lesotho border," Duncan Guy reports on page 4. The mayor, Timon Janssonius, said: "Most businessmen here believe this situation is temporary and is so for security reasons, but we are confident that time will sort it out." He declared that "he and the Ficksburg

business community were behind Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha all the way in the saga." The mayor of nearby Ladybrand "confirmed that trade had dropped by 15 percent" there.

GENCOR Told to Reinstate Miners

Sheryl Raine and Jennie Tennant report on page 6 that the Pretoria Supreme Court has upheld an Industrial Court decision ordering the reinstatement of hundreds of dismissed black miners who went on a legal strike. Labor lawyers said the ruling made it "clear that the Industrial Court, in terms of the Labour Relations Act, was entitled to rule on the principle of fairness and that its jurisdiction was not limited in this regard." "The ruling demonstrated that a mass dismissal of strikers could be considered an unfair labour practice, one lawyer said."

UDF Criticises U.S. Policy

THE STAR carries a SAPA report on page 7 which notes U.S. attempts to set up a meeting between Dr Chester Crocker and UDF executives members failed. Nassegh Jaffer, UDF interim publicity secretary, attacked the U.S. policy of constructive engagement in a statement saying it provided "misleading and political support to the apartheid regime and has sought to undermine the peoples forces struggling for liberation." "The reactionary foreign policy of the Reagan Administration is aimed at subverting progressive states and movements and it continues to support reactionary states and movements," the statement said.

ANC Denies Grand Alliance

A report on page 7 says Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman in Lusaka, has denied that the ANC was backing the formation of a formalized "grand alliance" of antiapartheid forces. He said in a telephone interview "the ANC believed in greater unity and closer cooperation between the organisations and individuals in South Africa who were opposed to the present system. But we do not like the word 'alliance' and we do not have in mind involvement in a fomalised body." Sebina said the ANC expected "organizations like the UDF, trade unions, student organisations, churches and other to work more closely."

STAR on Lesotho Blockade

In its comment on page 10 *THE STAR* says "the credibility of both Lesotho and South Africa is regrettably so low when it comes to security and border disputes that it is almost impossible to take sides in the current quarrel." "The only good thing that can be said of the whole unsavoury affair is that realpolitik suggests that the dispute must now be resolved by a subcommittee representing both sides. It would serve everyones intersts if the blockade were lifted immediately."

Bankers Skeptical

"Bankers in Johannesburg expressed surprise yesterday that debt meditor Fritz Leutwiler had indicated he might reach a solution to SAS debt problem by the end of March," the paper reports on page 1. "There is no chance that an agreement will be signed by March 31, said one banker who has experience of the complexitities of international banks. South Africa cannot expect a 'quick fix' from its 300 or so creditors." Another commented that "These sorts of negotiations can take up to 12 months or so." Another observed that "U.S. banks might not sign any agreement for political reasons." "If they sign an agreement with the mediator, it will look as if they are doing a deal with SA. That, in turn, will imply that they are putting their seal of approval on Pretoria." If RSA is "lucky" and the "right" political announcement are made, "an agreement might be ready for signing by September," bankers said.

BUSINESS DAY on Lesotho Blockade

In an editorial on page 4, *BUSINESS DAY* comments on the restrictions at the Lesotho border and says, "bully-boy tactics to bring our small neighbour to heel could rebound on us internationally, conveniently providing a new focus for hostile opinion and activism." What the government needs badly at the moment "is a coherent policy that avoids inflammatory actions internationally while moving as rapidly as politically possible on reform at home."

Signs of Hope for Economy

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper notes "there is a sniff of economic confidence in the air," for the first time in months. It warns, however, that confidence is a fragile thing. "A stronger gold price, lower interest rates and good rains can all help to rescue the economy in the short term," it says, but "the rand will only approach its economic value if government manages to take charge of the process of political reform in a firm and positive way."

Meat Prices Up

"Meat prices are likely to remain high throughout the year," the paper reports on page 5. The manager of the SA Agricultural Union Meat Commodity Organisations says "Jan[illegible] high prices hould stay constant for at least the [illegible] of th[illegible], and they may even rise." He said "supply will r[illegible]n low for the rest of the year as farmers, inspired by high prices and good rains, invest in breeding stock and keep slaughtering to a minimum. At 7,8 million animals, SAS cattle population is the lowest in 14 years."

NUM Supports Shell Boycott

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has said "it was not involved in prescribing a U.S. boycott against Shell Oil products, but supported any pressure against international companies which tried to suppress representative unions." NUM had informed affiliates of the Miners International Federation about "union bashing policy" at Rietspruit Colliery, in which Shell SA has a 50 percent interest, an article on page 7 reports.

Moutse Slogans

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 January carries a photograph on page 2 of a road sign on the highway between Bronkhorstspruit and Groblersdal in the eastern Transvaal which has been painted with the word "Azania". This slogan, along with those saying "This land belongs to us, and We want our land back" are common in the area, where "the incorporation of Moutse, a Pedi area, into the soon-to-be independent Kwa-Ndebele homeland, has evoked strong nationalist feelings among residents," the caption says.

Rent Protest Action

Alinah Dube reports on page 2 that more than 24,000 Mamelodi residents who owe rent have been summonsed to the town coun-

cils offices, beginning 15 January. "The council's action comes about two months after residents resolved not to pay rent in protest against the December shootings which left 19 people dead and others injured after a clash with the police." The Mamelodi mayor confirmed the summonses and said the council took the action "to avoid legal action against those who have not paid."

KaNgwane Chief on Violence

Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Enos Mabuza, has reacted to reports of a "reign of terror" in the Nsikazi region and to "allegations that many members and supporters of the opposition Inyatsi Party under Mr David Lukhele were harassed." He said his Inyandza Movement was "implacably opposed to the use of violence" and knows "absolutely nothing about and has nothing to do" with the alleged harassment. He said Lukhele should stop making inflammatory remarks and help police investigations into violence.

SOWETAN on Blockade

In its editorial on page 4 the *SOWETAN* says the economic stranglehold the RSA is applying to Lesotho "smacks of straightforward sanctions considered a crime if against South Africa." The action is "both petty and reprehensible," it says. "It does not seem reasonable to us that such measures will be positive. While Lesotho may eventually be forced to actually sign an accord a la Nkomati, this does not mean that South Africans will sleep any more comfortably in their beds. The ANC also indicated that it has cadres inside South Africa." South Africa should "look at herself, at her problems, before she starts bullying neighbouring countries into signing bogus treaties with her," it concludes.

Maize Price Rise

Helen Simpson reports on page 3 that "A maize price increase, which will have massive repercussions for consumers, seems inevitable" due to rising costs of electricity, transport, pesticides, and fertilizers for farmers. "The prices of white maize meal, chicken, beef, pork, milk and eggs will be the most severely hit," she says. Dr Piteter Gous, general manager of the National Maize Producers Organization, said producers of grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflower seeds and wheat were in the same position as the maize farmers.

THE CITIZEN Defends Blockade

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says it will do no good for Lesotho Prime Minister Jonathan to whine "to the Americans and to the British about the nasty South Africans allegedly blockading his country." The blockade "is not blackmail or bullying. We have a right to expect that Lesotho, which relies so much on South Africa economically, will curb the presence of the ANC in its territory. And if Lesotho wont act, then South Africa has a right to tighten security by imposing border restrictions. If, in the event Lesotho sufferes economically, it has only itself to blame."

Volkskas Predicts Rising Prices

Madden Cole reports on page 23 that the Volkskas Economic Spotlight predicts price increases in the production price index (PPI) and bad news for consumer prices in 1986. Volskas says the PPI "showed an increase of 17.1 percent comapred with the average price levels prevailing a year previously. The prices of locally produced commodities show an increase of 16,0 percent accelerating in the past few months." The Volskas report shows the price of imported goods was 21.1 percent higher than last year, and this could mean the PPI component indicating import prices "may show a marked increase in coming months."

Lesotho Measures Warning

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 January carries a report on page 2 by Brian Stuart on South Africa's border measures against Lesotho. Stuart says that "this is the first time in recent years that South Africa has applied an ecoonomic response to a neighbouring territory harbouring ANC terrorists rather then sending security forces to eliminate ANC camps." The result has been "a serious warning to other neighbors, all of whom are to some extent dependent on South Africa and on open borders for their economic wellbeing."

Growing Pressure on Botha

Stuart reports on page 3 that "international pressures are mounting" for State President P.W. Botha "to make dramatic reform announcements when he opens Parliament on January 31 — a speech already dubbed Rubicon II by the overseas media." Both the United States and Great Britain are looking for "bold reform steps" to stave off domestic pressure for sanctions against South Africa and "it is common knowledge in diplomatic circles that President Reagan would like to see an unambiguous commitment to abolish laws which are seen as discriminatory."

CITIZENS Opposes Centenary Boycott

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says: "We cant see why blacks should boycott the Johannesburg Centenary — or why bands and musicians should do so either." The centenary celebrations are intended as "a remembrance of the past, a celebration of the present, and a dedication to the future," and black organizations which have called for a boycott are injecting "political poison" into an event in which everyone can join and ignoring the fact the centenary projects will benefit all.

Recommendation on Magistrates

"The Department of Justice indicated in a statement yesterday that it had accepted the recommendation by the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne, that no magistrate who attended SAP lectures and a video demonstration on political violence in Durban on November 15 last year should preside at any political trials arising from unrest," Tim Clarke reports on page 10. The statement also said that Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee "expressed disapproval of briefing of magistrates under circumstances such as occurred in Durban."

Bureau of Information Official Comments

A report on page 12 says that David Stewart, the number two man at the newly formed Bureau of Information, said "it was important for the Government not to regard the media as the enemy, even though they might be opposed to Government policies." Stewart also said the bureaus main function is "to improve communication between the Government and all sections of the population. We are entering a period of heightened dialogue and debate and it is essential that the Government should be able to articulate its policies."

Police Fire Birdshot

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 January reports on page 4 that several youths have been arrested and "scores" others injured in the West Rand townships of Mohlakeng, Kagiso, Munsieville, and Bekkersdal as the bus boycott entered its their week. Police are alleged to have fired birdshot at a group of youths which was "standing at the taxi ranks helping elderly people to form queues for taxis which would take them to work. Apparently police thought the youths were forcing people to boycott the buses," a Bekkersdal youth said.

Ratanda Men Charged With Terrorism

A report on page 4 notes that "four executive members of the Ratanda Civic Association, including its chairman, appeared in the Heidelberg Regional Court this week on charges of terrorism." The state is alleging "that the men called on residents at a meeting not to pay increased rents, incited them to burn police houses and urged them to join the United Democratic Front."

Hospital Integration Applauded

"The Progressive Federal Partys [PFP] provincial spokesman on health, Mrs Irene Menell, has applauded the provinces decision to use black nurses in the white H.F. Voerward Hospital," the paper reports on page 10. "Mrs Manell said yesterday the latest move was the beginning of a sane approach, but warned that it was dangerous to integrate the hospital service piecemeal."

Courage Needed to Start Talks

In an editorial on page 16 *THE STAR* says the PFP has shown both courage and wisdom in setting an example of willingness to talk to anybody, under almost any conditions. "If the NP [National Party] and the ANC could demonstrate only a portion of such boldness of spirit, peaceful solutions may yet be found. Forlorn grand alliances need not be resorted to. The government and ANC only have to forget about preconditions and postures and start talking."

Moutse Incorporation Questioned

In the "My View" column on page 16 Allistair Sparks asks if someone can explain why, "at a time when the government is trying to persuade the world that it is moving away from apartheid, it is going to such extraordinary lengths to launch another independent homeland in KwaNdebele." In trying to force 120,000 Pedi people in the Moutse area to become part of that prospective state against their will, "Pretoria has gratuitiously created a new trouble spot in a previously placid area." The once deeply conservative tribal community has been radicalized, he says.

RSA Convinced of ANC Presence

John Doliveira reports on page 17 on the events leading up to restrictions by South Africa on the Lesotho border, and notes: "Pretoria operates in the firm belief that the presence of the ANC in Lesotho is so pervasive and so blatant that the only explanation for the Jonathan governments failure to act is that it has allowed itself to be used by the ANC. Apart from anything else, there is a deep conviction among South African security officers that when South Africa sends Lesotho information on ANC activities in the country, this information is passed on to the ANC."

No Easing of Exchange Control

Frank Jeans reports on the same page that an exchange control source at the Reserve Bank has made it clear "there is no way the Reserve Bank will relax exchange controls to permit South African residents to invest in property abroad." The reaction followed the reported application by a British property group to open the way for clients in RSA to buy into residential and commercial developments on Spain's Costa de Sol.

Prisoners Parcel, Visitors Refused

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 16 January reports on page 3 that security police at Caledon Square refused to accept a food parcel for banned community leader Johnny Issel, who is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They also refused to allow his children to see him. A relative of Issel said, "A security policeman refused to accept the food because he said Johnny was not co-operating with him. He said he would not allow Johnny to see his family, receive clean clothes and food because they were not working together."

UDF-PFP Alliance

Themba Molefe says in the "Focus" column on page 4 that events during the past year involving prominent members of the UDF and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) have given rise to speculation about a political alliance between the two. However, Molefe, concludes, the only "common thread between them is their rejection of apartheid." The UDF has a definite socialist slant "which is in opposition to the PFPS capitalist stance." The Transvaal Indian Congress, a UDF affiliate, and the Azanian Peoples Organization both actively opposed PFP efforts to gain black membership after the repeal last year of the Political Interference Act, it says. A PFP regional organizer told Molefe "a merger was not even considered at this stage by the PFP hierarchy," and Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, said: "On numerous occasions we have sounded our rejection of the attempt to move into what we consider the black area. That position is borne out of our rejection of organisations that operate within the government's structures." The UDF relationship with the PFP is based on "individuals progressive challenge of apartheid," he said.

BEELD Says RSA No Bully

In its first editorial on page 10 BEELD on 16 January says Lesotho is now trying to give the world the impression that Pretoria is bullying the small neighbor. It adds that Britain was very quick to ask the border measures be lifted. "One wonders whether Britain would be prepared to lift its security measures against the IRA so that its citizens could be murdered."

Crocker Statements Welcomed

A second editorial on the same page begins: "Just when many South Africans were beginning to wonder whether we still needed enemies when we have friends like America, there are again signs that constructive engagement has more to it than merely prescriptions." Welcoming Dr Chester Crocker's statement that the world should listen to South Africa for a change, it says this attitude is most refreshing, particularly when one notes that not much has changed in this country since America instituted its sanctions against Pretoria. "Continuous pressure from abroad to get rid of one system without a more democratic alternative in the interests of the West and especially of all the people of this country, is a blueprint for chaos. If only this truth can be

accepted, there is hope."

Minerals Exports Up

In its business section, the paper reports on page 15 that the value of minerals and metals exported by South Africa in October 1985 was 2,424 million rands, 40 percent higher than in October 1984.

New Newspaper for Masses

In its inaugural edition, Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English on 16-29 January, a new newspaper published by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, carries an editorial which says the time has come for the autocratic to give way to the democratic, the unpopular give way to the popular, and the old give way to the new. "The reality is simply this: Only a truly democratic peoples government can guarantee peace for our country." To this end, "this newspaper will reflect the daily struggles, desires and aspirations of the masses. Above all, let it be said that we stand for a non-racial, democratic South Africa that will be free of exploitation, oppression and racism."

AZAPO Expells Churchman

On page 1 the newspaper reports that Port Elizabeth churchman Ebenezer Maqina has been expelled "in disgrace" from AZAPO by the regional executive for "breaching their code of conduct." Maqina has been repeatedly linked to AZAPO attacks on UDF members, and is a founder member of a "vigilante group described as the Roots Cultural Organisation." Maqinas "response to his expulsion has been a threat to split AZAPOS ranks — saying the decision had caused internal dissent in the organisation."

UDF Gains in Port Elizabeth

An article on page two says the UDF has scored some political victories in Port Elizabeth since the new year and that even the city's "Nationalist supporting" mayor has made encouraging noises "toward Mkuseli Jack, a boycott leader. The softening in attitude follows favorable reaction to black behaviour at the funeral for Molly Blackburn at which the "lack of hostility towards whites caught up in the massive crowd, as well as the crowds discipline, made headlines in Port Elizabeth's newspapers." This represented a "breakthrough into the racially-charged attitudes among many in the city," the article says.

Doctors Caught in Crossfire

Phillip Morobi reports on page 3 that doctors are "now literally caught in the crossfire when it comes to helping unrest victims" since the National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) has told them "they are under no obligation to report gunshot wounds of unrest victims to the police. But at the same time, police have issued a warning to doctors not to treat such patients without reporting the cases." NAMDA president Diliza Mji has criticized this "unwarranted" interference, and a "Transvaal Provincial Administration spokesperson confirmed that his department was studying the matter and promised to issue a Press statement later."

Moutse Boycott Looming

Cedric Kekana reports on page 3 that a "major boycott of KwaNdebele government-related services is looming in the trouble-torn Moutse area" and that many busiessmen are already boycotting goods from KwaNdebele "following resolutions by community groups to boycott anything to do with the Bantustan.""Youth leaders have warned of a total school boycott if schools in the area are brought under the control of the homeland," and licence plates bearing KwaNdebele numbers have been removed by the villagers in many Moutse areas, it says.

Proxy Wars

An article by Howard Barrell on page 7 says a prominent view among academics in the frontline states is that RSA is staging "proxy wars" against its neighbors in order to keep them economically dependent on South Africa, so that "they will never have the capacity to provide the ANC with the kind of support its external mission would ideally like." Barrell says the ranks of the ANCS guerrilla army has swelled, thanks to the exodus of militants from the republic in the past 18 months. "For the first time, observers now believe, the ANC has the capacity to commit thousands of guerrillas to battle inside the country — without denuding its military structure."

COSATU To Organize Farmworkers

The *NEW NATION* reports on page 13 that the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) is planning to organize more than a million farmworkers. "The National Manpower Commission is presently investigating agricultural employment conditions, and chairman Dr Frans Barker says they may decide to call for the extension of the Labour Relations Act to farmworkers," who currently have no legal bargaining machinery or protection against sacking. Barker said: "Theres nothing to stop them organising a union, but they have no access to the industrial court or conciliation boards unless the law is changed." The South African Agricultural Union has opposed the extension of the act to farmworkers, it notes.

Pretoria Boycott

An article on page 2 says the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee, which was responsible for organizing a successful boycott of white businesses in Pretoria over Christmas, "has issued a stern warning to the Government to heed the voice of the people or face another boycott."

Policemen Claim Racism

Two black policemen who resigned following pressure from their community, told the newspaper that "black policemen are subjected to much more racism than any other black man in South Africa," an article on page 3 reports. "We were used as tools to harass other blacks. We used to address white colleagues as "morena" [God] and other noble titles." The two say they have now "joined hands with the masses" because "there is no question of one resigning from the police force and becoming neutral," said one of the men, who had been a policeman for 5 years. A spokesman for the police in Pretoria said the allegations of racism by the former policeman "were nonsense."